

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913.

NUMBER 43.

General News

Letcher county has organized a farmers institute.

It is claimed that the Citizen Ticket will win at Carlisle over the regular ticket.

It is claimed that eggs will soon be selling at 75 cents a dozen, and that is where we get off of the wagon.

The snow storm which visited our city Monday afternoon seems to have been general throughout the state, but very light.

Great Britain has accepted our invitation to participate in the opening of the Panama Canal, and will send a warship.

Lexington is considering the proposition of abolishing fifteen saloons in that section of the city called the "red light district."

William Carson Black of Barbourville, Kentucky, was elected as the Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons at their meeting in Louisville.

The Mt. Sterling mule market has gone to pieces on young mules, and they were off from \$20 to \$30 from the prices last year and only a few sales made.

Under the new revenue laws all candies and confections containing liquor, such as rum balls, brandy balls, mint lozengers, etc., will have to pay a revenue tax.

The United States backs up the German government as against the Mexican government, and demands protection for 43 German subjects who are detained in Torreón by rebel forces.

J. F. Loggin, aged 60, was beaten into insensibility at his home just after dark. After the assassins beat him they turned a flash light on him when one of them exclaimed "my, we got the wrong man."

The audience which greeted Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst at the Madison Square Garden was a very small one. The notoriety given to her by her detention failed to attract the people. She was admitted on conditions that she be good.

Woodford county has a woman running for the office of Superintendent of Schools on the Independent ticket. Miss Belle Gillis of that county files her petition and enters the contest against Lucian Linsey, the Democratic candidate.

The Kentucky Master Bakers held their annual convention at Lexington, last week. Martin Du Uries of Bowling Green was elected President and J. J. Caden, Lexington, Vice President. Gov. McCreary telegraphed his inability to attend.

A paper will be started at Lexington, Friday, October 24th, by Dan J. Reid, who has acquired some reputation as an editor. The paper will advocate progressive ideas, but does not align itself with any political party. It is in the interest of the colored people.

Following is a report of the condition of the State Treasury at the close of business September 30: Sinking fund, \$23,716.62; school fund, \$497,711.65; general expenditures fund, \$109,331.80; balance in treasury, \$630,760.09; outstanding warrants, \$2,343,927.92. Last month, \$2,200,736.13.

Tom Baldwin, a cattle buyer of Richmond, was here last week and bought a herd of 15 steers from Jas. Holman, south of Stanford, at \$6 a hundred pounds. They averaged 690 each. From J. M. Lair, the same buyer got a dozen head, of about the same weight and the same figure. Interior Journal.

GRAND JURY

Reports Its Doings to Judge Benton and Finally Adjourns.

To Hon. J. M. Benton, Judge, Madison Circuit Court:

The grand jury after being in continuous session for almost two weeks, makes the following report: We commend as timely and proper, your Honor's splendid instructions as to bribery and corruption in elections. Only those who have served on grand juries can know how difficult it is to get any direct, positive evidence against any one. Every man examined says, he saw signs of the use of money but only the rarest man admits that he personally knows anything positively or will indict anyone. Occasionally, a man tells something reluctantly, and by persistently following up a clew we get enough evidence to find a true bill.

We examined all of the principal candidates, many middlemen and lots of voters. We were fortunate enough to get evidence sufficient to indict a few, and with this as a fulcrum, were enabled to persuade (on the promise of your Honor to be lenient) a good many to confess or implicate their chief representatives. We believe in this way we secured more indictments than could have been done in any other way, and of far more important people.

This grand jury has no doubt more true bills for bribery in elections than was ever found in the county before. So long continued and universal a habit cannot be broken up by one session of a grand jury, but a wedge has been well started and with public sentiment awakened and encouraged, future grand juries should have an easier task.

The next most flagrant offense was from the habit of carrying pistols. Almost every witness quizzed knew of shots being fired on the highways but to secure direct evidence was most difficult. We are convinced that shots fired from pistols and the having them in hand should be prima facie evidence of concealed weapons. We examined the jail and found it in a fair condition. The court house and grounds were all in good condition and well cared for, except the witness room which needs better furniture and a general cleaning up.

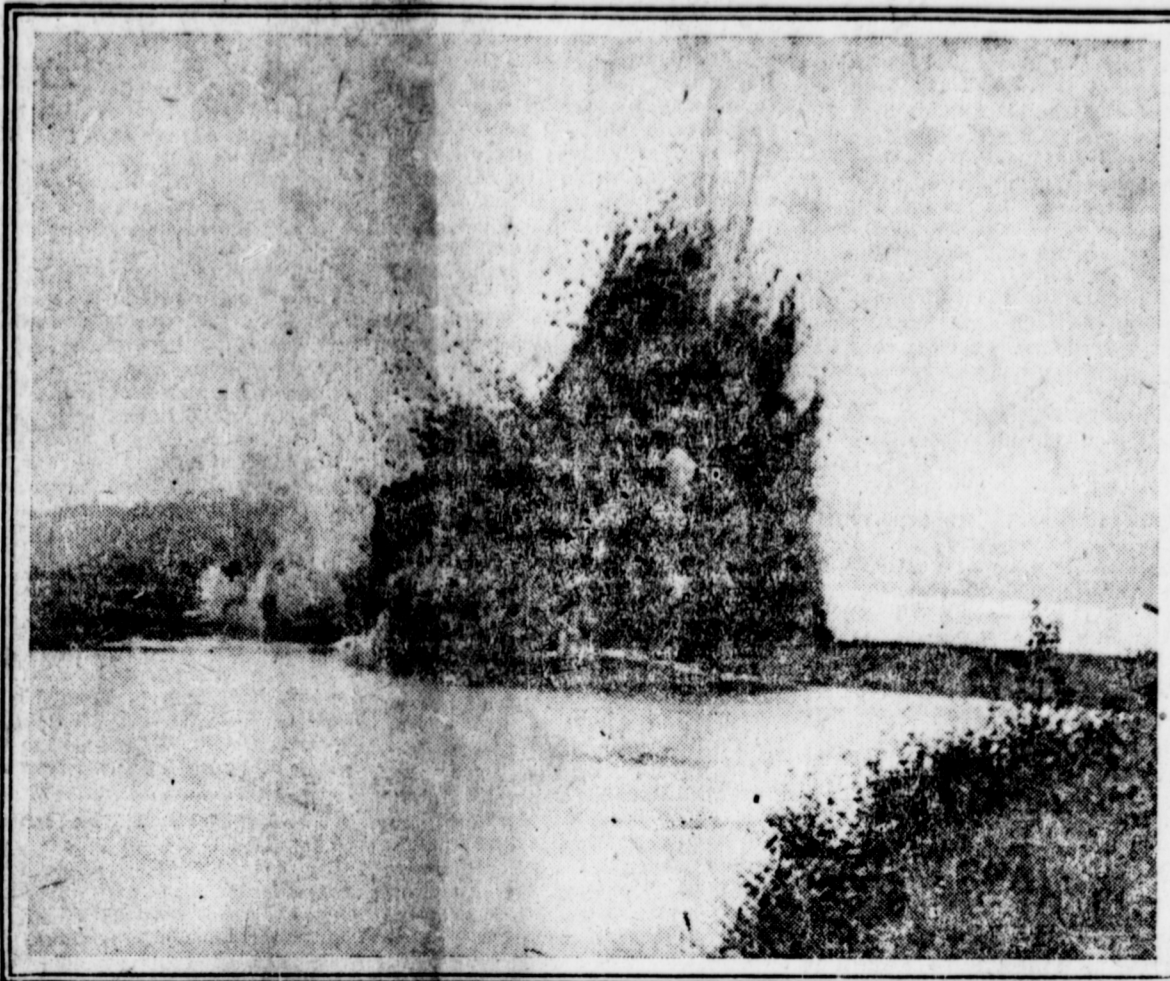
The county clerk showed us his books showing collections for fees from deeds, licenses etc., and they seemed full and correct.

Respectfully submitted,
T. S. BURNAM,
Foreman.

Gov. McCreary has appointed John D. Scott, Police Judge of Berea, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of G. D. Holaday.

A dispatch from Petersburg, Ind., says that a strange bug that began eating the ends of the ears of corn about six weeks ago has caused no end of trouble to the farmers of Pike county. Farmers feeding new corn infested with these strange bugs or worms have lost horses, mules and cattle and now every farmer is compelled to sort every ear of corn before he feeds it for fear it is infected. The damaged corn poisons and death follows almost immediately. Many horses and mules have died in this locality.

GAMBOA DIKE, PANAMA CANAL, BLOWN UP



The blowing up of the dike separating the water from Gatun Locks and Culebra Cut. Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

AUTO WRECK

Injures Three People Very Seriously.

ALL DOING WELL

On Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock while out in his automobile on the Lexington pike, Mr. W. T. Vaughn lost control of the machine which ran down an embankment and was wrecked.

In the car with Mr. Vaughn were Misses Rachel Parrish and Ethel Curd, both of whom had their collar bones broken and were otherwise bruised.

Dr. Moss Gibson was summoned and brought Miss Parrish to the city in his machine while Miss Curd was taken to her home on Fifth St. in the ambulance. While painfully hurt the young ladies are not seriously injured and are resting comfortably at this time.

Mr. Vaughn escaped with a few bruises. While the affair was bad enough, we are glad it was no worse.

Grand Jury Adjourns

The grand jury has finally adjourned for this session of the court. In addition to the indictments named in our last issue, it returned the following indictments:

For robbery—Charles Brown, Tom Sallee and Jesse Goins.
For nuisance—M. M. Hamilton, C. C. Culton, Charley Pigg and John Allman.

For burglary—George Fox.
For malicious shooting—Lizzie Dunahue, Lucian Matthews.

Receiving money to be used in an election—Collins Long and B. F. Golden.

Only two additional indictments were made in the bribery cases making fourteen in all. Some other indictments were returned but as the parties are not in custody, we refrain from giving names as they may skip the country.

Confederate Pensions

Gen. Bennett H. Young, head of the U. C. V., proposes that pensions be paid Southern soldiers out of the \$60,000,000 collected as a tax on cotton following the Sectional War.

Civil Cases Tried

The court has disposed of the following cases tried by a jury at this term of court:

In the stiffly contested case of Spurling against the L. & N. Railroad, Judge Benton presiding, plaintiff recovered a verdict for \$1052.00. This is a very interesting case and grew out of the following facts:

In the spring of 1912, Mrs. Spurling with her four children were starting to Missouri to join her husband who had preceded them. It was during the flood that wrought such havoc around Paducah and other cities on the Mississippi river. Before purchasing her tickets she made inquiries of the agent at this point as to whether or not the way was open and whether or not she could reach her destination by way of Paducah. Receiving assurance that she could, she purchased her tickets and boarded the train going on to Louisville.

At Louisville she received a wire from her brother here, advising her to go by way of St. Louis. She notified the agent of the L. & N. at Louisville of the contents of the wire, and asked them to change her tickets so that she could go by the way of St. Louis to her destination. This the defendant refused to do, and again assured her that she could reach her destination by way of Paducah. Again boarding the train she traveled all night and when she reached Paducah next morning found that no trains were running, and she was compelled to discontinue her journey and return home. She alleges that she endured many privations from which she was rendered sick. She sued for \$1052.00 and the jury gave her the exact amount.

Grant E. Lilly and O. P. Jackson represented the plaintiff, Burnam and Burnam the defendant.

Hon. J. Tevis Cobb, special Judge tried the cases of Jones against Ballew, and the Round Stone Land Co., against William Wren, in each of which cases the plaintiffs won.

The case of Florence Butler against the Richmond Lumber Company was a hotly contested case, arising out of a seizure of an automobile by the Richmond

OUR NEW COLLECTOR



A good picture of our new Collector for the Eighth District, Judge John W. Hughes, of Harrodsburg, Ky.

Lumber Company under an execution issued on a judgment which said company had against the Gahren, Dodge & Maultby Co. The Richmond Lumber Company claimed that in reality the machine belonged to the aforementioned company. Mrs. Butler claimed that the machine belonged to her, and instituted suit to recover it from the Richmond Lumber Company. The case was tried out and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, ordering the machine restored to her, and awarding damages for its detention in the sum of \$860.

Smith & Smith represented the Lumber Company and J. Tevis Cobb and E. Foreman of Lexington, represented the plaintiff Mrs. Butler. Grant E. Lilly presided as special judge.

Just to Remind You

Next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 27, 28 and 29, are special registration days and every Democrat of the city who was absent from home or prevented by sickness from registering on the regular registration day, is urged to go before the County Court Clerk on one of the above days and register. Unless you do so you cannot vote in November or in fact, until after the next registration in October 1914.

Ollie James will speak at Lexington on Thursday Oct. 30th on behalf of the Democratic party.

APPROVED

The Salary Grab Is Endorsed In Toto by Our Friends

REGISTER AND CLIMAX.

The Register and Climax endorse the salary grab and think that Judge Shackelford should not only have the increase but that it should be the "grab" and then some. Here is what they say:

At the last meeting of the Fiscal Court the salary of Judge Shackelford was raised from \$1250 per annum to \$1500, and he was allowed pay for his stenographer in the sum of \$360 annually. All the comment we have to make on this action, is that the Judge is cheap at the price. His services to the county are far in excess even of his salary as it now stands. There is not a more efficient official in the state than Judge Shackelford, and in our opinion the county is still his debtor.—Register.

In a large number of counties the fiscal court recognizing that certain officials are not sufficiently paid, are raising their salaries, especially is this the case as to the Judges. Montgomery, Hardin and others are the latest to do so. The salary of an official ought to be commensurate with the dignity and duties of the office, and we do not believe that there will be much protest over the fact that Judge W. R. Shackelford's salary has been raised from \$1,250 to \$1,500. Madison is one of the largest and wealthiest counties in the State and is able to pay her public servants well. Certainly if the County Judge of Fayette should receive \$3,000 a year, the Judge of this county should get half as much, and even then it is small pay for the work.—Climax.

And now Mr. Taxpayer while you are digging and scratching to get enough of the long green to pay off taxes, probably you are in a fine frame of mind to fully appreciate the effects of the grab.

The Madisonian is opposed to it both because it is too much and because of the manner in which it was secured and with this we submit the question to the people. You might find some guide in looking at the salaries paid in Mercer County which we now give you:

The salaries of the county officers were fixed as follows:
County Judge.....\$1,000.00
County Attorney.....800.00
Supt. of Schools.....900.00
County Clerk for fiscal court services.....200.00

Big Rally

Rev. D. L. Brandenburg, of Wilmore, Ky., who is an enthusiastic and energetic preacher of the Methodist Denomination held a two weeks protracted meeting at the Christian Church at Ruthton, Ky. He was assisted in his meeting by Mr. S. P. Guynn and wife who led the singing, while Mrs. Will McGuire was the organist.

It was an old time revival, of the Methodist kind, and there was a great spiritual awakening, and much good has been accomplished by the meeting, the church has been rejuvenated and the people are inspired to greater works.

Protracted Meeting

The dedication of the new Christian Church will be followed by a protracted meeting led by Rev. W. E. Ellis, of Paris, Kentucky. Everybody is invited to attend these meetings.

HUERTA SUMMONS DIAZ TO CAPITAL

Cabinet Officer of Provisional President Calls Latter's Rival to Mexico City.

U. S. NOT TO WARN POWERS

Acting Secretary of State John Bassett Moore Says Government Has No Intention of Warning Nations to Keep Hands Off.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 21.—Gen. Felix Diaz received a "request" from the Mexican government to proceed at once to the federal capital.

Col. Manuel Vidaurrazaga, secretary to the Mexican minister of war, arrived here on a special train with the invitation, which practically was an order for Diaz to accompany him to Mexico City.

General Diaz did not decide immediately to obey, and no effort was made to force him to accept the invitation.

U. S. Not to Warn Powers.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Baseless reports were sent broadcast from here that the United States intended to warn the foreign powers to keep their hands off Mexico with complete denial at the state department. Acting Secretary of State John Bassett Moore said:

"I know nothing about any such note or communication. So far as I know no such note has been sent or is being prepared."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels denied another report that orders had been sent to American warships in Mexican waters to convey the steamer Morro Castle out of Vera Cruz harbor, where she was held under the guns of the Mexican gunboat Zaragosa. He asserted that no orders had been sent to United States war vessels in Mexican waters during the past week.

Washington Calms Down.

The official excitement led to wild rumors of war with Mexico and a rupture of friendly relations with other foreign powers calmed down here as the result of General Huerta's action in declaring that he would not accept the presidency of Mexico at the election, and the release of the liner Morro Castle at Vera Cruz.

The situation was so encouraging to the administration that President Wilson went to Philadelphia and participated in the dedication of the restored congress hall. The president on his return left for a four day trip to Mobile, Ala., to address the Southern Commercial congress.

Rumors had been current that the president would cancel his Mobile engagement, but he decided that there was no reason for taking any such action in view of the present situation.

FLEET LEAVES U. S. WATERS

Nine United States Battleships of the Navy Sail for the Mediterranean Sea.

Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 27.—Messengers bearing the dignity and power of the United States, nine monster battleships, took their leave of the shores of America for the Mediterranean. The war machines nodded a farewell to the swelling tide of Hampton roads, while the captains of the fleet, headed by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, received their last word of instructions from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. The assistant secretary, representing the navy department and the president, came down the Potomac on the yacht Dolphin and took his place at the head of the double column of battleships swinging at anchor in horseshoe formation out across the Fairway of the roads. From the flagship Wyoming at the head of the column to the bulky auxiliaries lying below, all ships were in holiday dress. From the Wyoming out across the Fairway swung the Utah, Florida, Arkansas, Delaware, Vermont, Connecticut, Kansas and Ohio, and further down in a group the auxiliaries Celtic, Solace, Cyclone, Orion and Jason. The battleships were the pick of the navy.

COMET IS GROWING BOLDER

Zinner's Sky Traveler Is Detected With Small Telescope at Kiel Observatory.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 27.—A cablegram announcing an observation of Zinner's comet by Hartwig at Kiel has been received at the Harvard College observatory. The comet had a small tail and was visible in a small telescope. Its position on October 23 was 3022, Greenwich mean time, eighth ascension 18 hours 41 minutes 34.3 seconds, declination minus 4 degrees 32 minutes 38 seconds.

Spanish War Veteran Suicides. Chicago, Oct. 27.—The body of Lieutenant William H. Quinlan, lawyer and Spanish-American war veteran, was found in Lake Michigan. It was believed he committed suicide from despondency.

Quake in San Francisco. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27.—A slight earthquake, apparently traveling from west to east, rattled windows here. No damage was reported.

MAYOR IS CAPTOR

ROBBERS OVERTAKEN AND SUR-RENDER IN FACE OF REVOLVER THAT WOULD NOT SHOOT.

Official Blocks Road With His Machine—Captured Chagrined Later To Learn There Was No Danger.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Henderson, Ky.—Two robbers, fleeing into the country in a carriage that had stolen as they fled, were pursued in an automobile by Mayor Thompson and held up with a pistol which would not shoot. The mayor overtook the robbers a mile from the city, ran ahead of them, blocked the road with his automobile, and leveling a pistol at the men demanded their surrender. They gave up and returned to the city with the mayor. On the way back the mayor tried to use the pistol on a troublesome dog and discovered that it would not work. The robbers were much chagrined to discover that they were in no immediate danger when they gave up. The men were a part of a gang of four who attempted to loot a store. The other two were captured after a running fight with the police in which several shots were exchanged.

EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION

Will Hold Meeting in Louisville November 20 to 22, Inclusive.

Louisville, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Kentucky Equal Rights association will be held in Louisville, November 20 to 22. The meeting will be opened Thursday night, November 20, with an address by Max Eastman, the distinguished writer and lecturer of New York City, at the Masonic theater. The meeting will continue through Friday and Saturday. The largest attendance in the history of the association is expected, as there is renewed interest in suffrage throughout Kentucky. Every man or woman in Kentucky who believes in woman suffrage, or is interested even to find out what manner of thing it is, is urged to be present.

Speakers have been sent this summer to a large number of teachers' institutes. The subject of suffrage has been presented in remote counties and in towns not reached by the railroads.

WILL WORK ROADS THIS WEEK.

Glasgow, Ky.—Owing to the rains which have fallen at intervals for a week practically no work was done in this county on roads. In most instances the road was mud and it was next to impossible to accomplish anything. Preparations had been made in various sections to work the roads, but weather conditions prevented. Considerable work would have been done here otherwise. The plan suggested by Gov. McCreary to improve the public highways seems to have met with a hearty response in this county. The people are not to be thwarted, and this week will work the roads in some sections of the county.

WILL IMPROVE INDIVIDUALLY.

West Point, Ky.—On account of the heavy rains no work was done upon the roads here. Farmers out in the county have decided to put in the time as advised by the governor upon the roads adjacent to their farms as soon as weather conditions will permit, as no road organization has been effected for this vicinity.

MANY CONVERSIONS REPORTED.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The Fife revival after four weeks' progress closed here. During its progress several thousand have been in attendance and more than 200 conversions resulted. The revival has been one of the most stirring which has ever been held. The evangelists went from here to Steubenville, O.

MORGAN MAN AFTER PENSION.

Nicholasville, Ky.—Lewis M. Jackson, who enlisted as a soldier under Gen. John Morgan in 1862, has applied for a pension. He was captured in 1863 at Salem, Ind., and confined in Camp Douglass, Ill., until November, 1863.

CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL.

Henderson, Ky.—It is one hundred years since the organization of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Rev. Thomas Cummins, pastor of the church, is preaching a series of sermons celebrating its centennial.

GALA WEEK IN HICKMAN.

Hickman, Ky.—All of this week will be a gala week in Hickman. The Elks' lodge has engaged a carnival show for all the week, as well as a stock company.

LOGGING CONTRACTS AFFECTED.

Pineville, Ky.—Last week has brought the first real rain which has fallen in Pineville since last spring. The long-continued drought has had a marked effect on logging contracts, the contractors saying that they can not provide food for the men and horses necessary for the work because of the total failure of the corn crop, on which they depend almost altogether to take care of the horses, and men experienced in the work are refusing log jobs for the season.

"POOR HOUSE A LUXURY"

Farm for Indigents Too Expensive to Operate—Will Sell It.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The Fiscal Court is convinced that a "Poor House" is a luxury which even a county as rich as Shelby cannot afford. As Judge Gilpert put it, after the accounts for the year had been audited, "the county could better afford to board its paupers at the Seelbach than maintain them at the Poor House farm."

The farm contains 138 acres of productive land and two years ago was provided with a dairy herd of fifteen high-grade Jersey cows, but the annual outlay continues to exceed the income by about \$750, although the number of inmates rarely exceeds six and averages about four. Hereafter, instead of sending destitute persons to the Poor House, they will be put on the pauper list at a fixed allowance, and the heavy expenditure for the upkeep of the farm will be lopped off. Recently the farm has been operated "on the shares," but this system, like all the others, failed to make it self-sustaining.

Magistrates Donahue and Guthrie and County Attorney Pickett were appointed a committee to arrange the sale and dispose of the property.

"CASTLE COMFORT FARM" SOLD.

Paris, Ky.—Mrs. Neomi Wiedemann Blount, of New York, bought of Frank P. Clay, of near Paris, his beautiful country home, "Castle Comfort Farm," located on the Paris and Georgetown pike, at a private price. The farm contains 151 acres of highly productive soil, and is well improved. The house on the place was built by the late Thomas Stamps in 1842, and has been in the Clay family since 1852. Possession will be given March 1, 1914.

Mrs. Blount bought the property for her son, Stanhope Wiedemann, who has been making his home with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Woodford, on the Winchester pike, for the last two years. Becoming interested in agriculture after he left college, Mr. Wiedemann came to Bourbon county to obtain practical farming experience. Since his residence here he decided to remain in Bourbon permanently.

WILL BUY SEED COTTON.

Hickman, Ky.—The Buckeye Cotton Oil company, one of the biggest oil concerns in the South, will locate in Hickman and probably will be buying cotton here before the end of the present month. From what can be learned of their plans, they will buy seed cotton, but will not gin it here. A plant for handling it will be erected on the N. C. & St. L. railroad just east of town.

WELL KNOWN EDUCATOR DEAD.

Lebanon, Ky.—The Rev. David Fennessy, C. R., aged 72, for many years president of St. Mary's College, and in his day one of the most brilliant educators in Kentucky, died in St. Louis. The body was brought to St. Mary's College, where the funeral was held Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial at St. Mary's. Father Fennessy was widely known throughout the state.

NATURAL GAS TURNED ON.

Paris, Ky.—With the completion of a reducing service which is under construction here, natural gas was turned into this city on Saturday. Nearly all the mains in the city have been replaced with new pipe, and several, which have not been completed, will be rushed with all haste. It is expected the entire city will be supplied with gas by the middle of the week.

TURKEYS ARE PLENTIFUL.

Carlisle, Ky.—The turkey market for Thanksgiving will open here in about ten days. Nicholas county reports a good crop of turkeys this year. The report sent out from other counties is that they are scarce in those counties, but Nicholas county has a much better crop than last year. Carlisle is a large turkey market.

WILL PROBE PRIMARY ELECTION.

Lexington, Ky.—Judge Charles Kerr called the October grand jury before him and gave additional instructions, which call for an investigation into the recent primary election for City Commissioners, the primary election of August 2 for county officers, and of the practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

30,000 DOZEN EGGS STORED.

Mayaville, Ky.—It was learned here that there were in storage in the Mayaville refrigeration plant's cold storage rooms over 30,000 dozen eggs bought at prices ranging from twenty-three cents per dozen. It is understood they will be held for forty cents in the East.

FARMERS EXPECT GOOD PRICES.

Cynthiana, Ky.—The recent fine rains have brought tobacco "in case" and Harrison county farmers are stripping their crop to be ready for the opening of the loose leaf market here which will open about the middle of November. The shortage of the crop gives the farmers cause to expect good prices for their tobacco this year. Buyers for several tobacco companies have already leased prize houses here for the coming season.

FAIR MADE MONEY

IN SPITE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER KENTUCKY STATE FAIR CLEARS OVER \$3,000.

Actual Receipts Credited to Operating of Fair Were \$74,826.81—Secretary Dent's Report.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Louisville, Ky.—That the 1913 Kentucky State Fair cleared \$3,210.31 in spite of rainy weather and reports of a probable deficit variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$100,000, was made known in the official report of J. L. Dent, secretary of the State Fair Association, submitted to the State Board of Agriculture at a meeting in the Paul Jones building. The total receipts were \$117,326.81, including the proceeds from state warrants issued to cover previous indebtedness and money borrowed to meet current expenses. Actual receipts credited to the operating amount of the fair were \$74,826.81. The total disbursements were \$109,575.53, including payment of obligations mentioned above. The 1913 net profit was more than \$11,000, according to the report, and the fair last year was blessed with sunny weather. The receipts in 1912 were \$34,061.90, only \$6,454.25 in excess of this year's admissions. The concession receipts fell off less than \$300, it was shown.

Entries this year totaled 8,788, exceeding the high mark by 2,000.

The meeting which was called to hear the report was attended by J. W. Newman, of Frankfort; G. N. McGrew, Bayou; R. J. Bassett, Lexington; J. L. Lettler, Harrods Creek; H. M. Froman, Ghent; J. M. Curry, Cynthiana; F. R. Blackman, Stanton.

EDUCATORS HOLD SESSION.

Lexington, Ky.—The seventh annual session of the Ohio Valley Historical Association was in session here with about 75 prominent educators from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and North Carolina present.

Judge Charles Kerr, of this city, presided, and after welcoming the delegates to Lexington, introduced Prof. John Ewing Bradford, of Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, president of the association, who spoke upon the subject "The Debt of the Old Northwest to the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, spoke on "The Beginning of American Expansion."

OPTION CASE TO HIGHER COURT.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The transcript of record in the local option case in this county in which a judgment was given by Judge Allie W. Young at the September term of the Montgomery Circuit Court, has been ordered prepared for the Court of Appeals. This case is of much interest all over the state. Judge E. C. O'Rear, of Frankfort, is attorney for the "drys" and Judge Lewis Apperson represents the "wets."

CLAIM TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS.

Henderson, Ky.—All of the counties to be included in the consolidated tobacco pool have now elected officers save the counties in the Stemming District Association. These counties are being urged to elect officers at once to enable a conference of county officers prior to the election of officers for the Consolidated Tobacco Association. Promoters of the new pool say that they will have 10,000 members as a starter.

CHAPLAIN ACCEPTS PASTORAGE.

Georgetown, Ky.—The Rev. Joseph Severance, for a number of years chaplain of the Frankfort penitentiary, has accepted the pastorage of the First Christian Church at Stamping Ground, this county. The Rev. N. P. Poole, who recently resigned, has received a call to a Christian church at Knoxville, Tenn., and will leave at once for his new duties.

LIVERPOOL SALE REPORTED.

Henderson, Ky.—About 500 hogsheads out of a total of 5,000 hogsheads of the stemming district tobacco has been sold by General Manager William Elliott, who is now in Liverpool. He is securing prices that will pay out the face value of the warehouse receipts and possibly a little better. Mr. Elliott is still in Liverpool and will stay as long as there is a chance of selling the holdings of the pool.

GAME PLENTIFUL IN NICHOLAS.

Carlisle, Ky.—Nicholas county nimrods are preparing for considerable sport during the coming hunting season. They report that both rabbits and quail are plentiful in this county this season.

DESTROY FOUR BIG STILL.

Whitesburg, Ky.—United States Marshal Jack McBroome, with W. B. Adington and possemen, of Wise county, Va., have just closed another most successful moonshine raid along the western section of the county in the Black and Cumberland mountain territory, adjacent to the Kentucky border line, where they succeeded in cutting and destroying four large pioneer moonshiners stills with all paraphernalia, arresting two of the most noted moonshiners of the Virginia mountains.

BANK PRESIDENT SHOT BY BANDITS

Auto Robbers Hold-Up, Rob and Near Kill Official of Addison, Ill., Concern.

ESCAPE WITH SMALL AMOUNT

Reach Bank in Large Yellow Touring Car, in Which Later They Flee Toward Chicago in Making Their "Get-Away."

Addison, Ill., Oct. 27.—Two automobile bandits shot and fatally wounded President E. Potmund, president of the Addison State bank, menaced the employees of the bank with revolvers and escaped with only \$100 in cash. The men were after \$15,000, which it was known had been delivered to the bank. The bandits chose broad daylight at a busy hour for their raid on the bank. President Rothmund was taken to his home, where physicians said he was dying.

Reach Bank in Touring Car.

Pulling up in front of the bank in a large yellow touring car, the two men attracted no particular attention when they entered the bank. In a quiet voice one of the men ordered the man at the cashier's window to hold up his hands. The cashier, looking into a revolver barrel, thrust through the cage window complied with the order. The other bandit walked toward the rear where President Rothmund was emerging from his private office.

"Hold up your hands quick," commanded the bandit.

Rothmund looked at the intruder calmly and smiled.

"I guess you don't mean that," he said slowly.

Shoot President Down.

The bandit fired. President Rothmund fell to the floor, his body lying in front of the door leading to the vault where the \$15,000 had been placed.

The shot was heard by everyone in the business section of the town.

Two bank clerks who had not noticed the two bandits until the shot was fired, ran into the room. One of the robbers swept a sack full of bills and small change off the cashier's counter and fled.

The big automobile was started toward Chicago, 21 miles away.

Bandits Seen in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27.—The two men who robbed the Addison State bank were seen entering Chicago on the Villa Park road. Their high powered yellow automobile which they were driving swept through the suburb of Villa Park at 60 miles an hour. A general alarm was sent out over the city giving a detailed description of the hold-up men.

Boledest Thief on Record.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The police are searching Memphis for the boldest thief on their records. He climbed on top of a wagon of coal standing in front of a coal company's office, turned to the man weighing it and said, "I'll be back in half an hour after another load." The clerk thought he was the regular driver and he got away with the wagon and team of mules after selling the coal.

Thieves Get \$3,000 Worth of Jewelry.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 27.—Jewelry thieves smashed a window in the David Raffy company store in the Colonial Arcade and escaped with \$3,000 worth of loot. Scrubbers working on the second floor heard the window crash.

DUKE WEDS MISS LEISHMAN

Marriage of Ex-Ambassador's Kin Hastened by Opposition of Kaiser Is Reported.

New York, Oct. 27.—Miss Nancy Leishman, daughter of the former American ambassador to Germany, was married to the duke of Croy on Friday in the Catholic church at Geneva, Switzerland, according to the Times. Only a few intimate friends in New York, it is stated, were aware of the date of the ceremony, which had been publicly announced for tomorrow. The change had been made, it was stated, on account of the opposition of the German emperor to the marriage and had been arranged during the last few weeks of Mr. Leishman's stay at the embassy in Berlin, but had been kept quiet. It was stated that the duke of Croy's relatives also were opposed to his match with a woman not of aristocratic birth.

FIVE MEN BLOWN TO PIECES

Others Badly Injured in Premature Explosion of Dynamite in Virginia Mine.

Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 27.—Five men were blown to pieces, one was mortally hurt and two others were badly injured by a premature explosion of dynamite in a mine of the Piedmont Manganese Corporation, six miles south of here.

Woman Doctor Dies of Duty.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Anxious to study scarlet fever at close range so she would be able to recognize the symptoms when she encountered them, Dr. Edith E. Keiser, a school physician, contracted the disease herself and died in the Municipal hospital.

TEN HEROES PERISH

IN THE FLAMES THAT EAT THROUGH RUBBER PLANT AT MILWAUKEE.

Explosion Sends Wall Crashing Upon Them—Priest Creeps Among Dying Fireman.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Ten firemen were killed and 20 others seriously injured in a fire which destroyed the local main store of the Goodyear Rubber Co., on East Water street, near Wisconsin. Eight bodies had been recovered and at least two others were known to be under fallen walls in an alley.

The fire was one of the most spectacular of years. It occurred in the very heart of the downtown district. An explosion, which followed just as a third alarm had brought most of the fire-fighting force of the city to the scene, wrecked the burning building, scattering fire to buildings in an entire city block and buried 30 men in debris, but a rush of rescuers saved many of the buried men from death.

Tons of brick and stone, however, in the alley in rear of the structure covered ten or a dozen men. Only two of those taken from the debris were alive, and even these two died a few minutes later at the Emergency hospital.

A notable instance of heroism was that of Father Murphy, of St. John's cathedral, who crept into the ruins and gave absolution to the dying firemen at the risk of his own life.

REDSKINS ENJOY AUTO.

Marquette, Wis.—Sheriff Jorgenson, of Crandon, Forest county, owns an automobile, and he uses his machine to cart to the county jail prisoners from various parts of the Northern woods county. Last week he had occasion to arrest three Indians for drunkenness and took the trio, two bucks and a squaw, to Crandon in his machine. The Indians enjoyed the trip so much that on their return they told their tribesmen, and an epidemic of minor criminality has resulted. The Indians commit any small offense which gets them arrested, all for the official joy ride. The sheriff says his next prisoner will walk to the jail.

WITH FIRE IN HOLD.

Halifax, N. S.—The big American freighter Sowell, from Savannah, Ga., for Havre, France, came racing into port under full steam with fire raging in her forehold. The deck and sides of the iron hull were so hot when she made port that the fire department had to be called out to flood the ship. She carried a cargo of cotton. The hatches were immediately battened down and steam injected into the hold, but all efforts on the part of the crew to check the flames were without avail. Capt. Evans then headed the ship for Halifax. It was a race for life and a battle with the fire all the way.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 72c, No. 3 white 71½c, No. 4 white 69½c, No. 2 yellow 72½c, No. 3 yellow 71½c, No. 4 yellow 69½c, No. 2 mixed 72½c, No. 3 mixed 71½c, No. 4 mixed 69½c, white ear 73c, yellow ear 73½c, mixed 73½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19, standard timothy \$18, No. 2 timothy \$17, No. 3 timothy \$15, No. 1 clover mixed \$17, No. 2 clover mixed \$15, No. 1 clover \$15, No. 2 clover \$13.

Oats—No. 2 white 42½c, standard 42c, No. 3 white 41½c, No. 4 white 39½c, No. 2 mixed 40c, No. 3 mixed 39c, No. 4 mixed 37c.

Wheat—No. 2 red 94c, No. 3 red 91½c, No. 4 red 89c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 30c, No. 2 firsts 28c, No. 3 firsts 24c, No. 2 second 18c, No. 3 second 16c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, 14c; light, 12c; 12c; 13c; springs, large, 14c; 14c; 13c; small, 16c; 17c; turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 15c; 16c; turkeys, old, 17c; turkeys, light, under 8 lbs, 15c; 16c.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.50 to \$7.75; butcher steers, extra \$7.35 to \$7.50, good to choice \$6.75 to \$7.25; common to fair \$4.50 to \$6; heifers, extra \$6.75 to \$7, good to choice \$5.75 to \$6.50, common to fair \$4.50 to \$5.50; cows, extra \$6 to \$6.25, good to choice \$5.25 to \$5.75, common to fair \$3.25 to \$5; canners, \$3 to \$4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$4.50 to \$6.35, extra \$6.40 to \$6.50, fat bulls \$6.25 to \$6.50. Calves—Extra \$10 to \$10.25, fair to good \$7 to \$7.75, common and large \$4 to \$9.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.20 to \$8.30, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.25 to \$8.30, mixed packers \$8.10 to \$8.25, stags \$4 to \$7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50 to \$7.85, extra \$7.90, light shippers \$7.25 to \$8.10, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5 to \$7.

Sheep—Extra \$4.50, good to choice \$4 to \$4.40, common to fair \$2 to \$3.75.

Lambs—Extra \$7, good to choice \$6.60 to \$6.90, common to fair \$5 to \$6.25.

AUTO OWNER ELECTROCUTED.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—While trying to fix his automobile Stewart Hahn, of North Bethlehem, a contractor, was electrocuted in a peculiar manner. Hahn had run a wire from the house to the machine so that he could work underneath it, and must have formed a circuit between the damp ground and a part of the wire which was not insulated. All the incandescent lights in the neighborhood were put out of commission as a result of the accident. The deceased was 30 years old.

IS KENTUCKY IN NEED OF THE TAX REFORM?

What Happened in "THE COW COUNTIES" in California and Why "THE DOG TAX COUNTIES" in Kentucky Should Emulate Their Example

Until a few years ago the State of California was suffering under the same system of taxation which prevails in Kentucky although many efforts had been made to change it.

The average citizen is opposed to innovations as a general proposition and while the state suffered and the burden of taxation fell heavily on the small property owner, as it does in Kentucky, it was hard to arouse the people and capitalistic classes man aged to keep the old law in effect and went on hiding their personal property and "cheating" taxation, as they do in Kentucky.



"Why is this man working so hard?"
"To get more land to pay MORE taxes."

A simple careless expression in a San Francisco newspaper caused a revolution of feeling and brought about the change which all Californians are now proud of.

The newspaper referred to printed an article to the effect that the same old Constitutional Amendment would be voted on at the November election and added facetiously that "the Cow Counties" would probably vote for it, and treated it as a joke.

The newspaper evidently underestimated the power of "the Cow Counties" as this little attempt at witicism made "the Cow Counties" sit up and take notice.

The people in "the Cow Counties" commenced to ask themselves: Why is it that farm lands and town property pay the bulk of taxes? Why are the owners of stocks, bonds, notes and other personal property able to get off scott free?

Have we a uniform system of taxation in practice as well as in name? And such like questions.

Well, the result was "the Cow Counties" in California determined to throw off the yoke and the amendment was overwhelmingly carried.



"Why is this man working so hard?"
"To hide his property and pay NO taxes."

The same conditions exist in Kentucky to-day and the same opportunity for a change presents itself and it is time for "the Cow Counties" in Kentucky to show their power and force a fair division of taxation.

By subjecting the millions of dollars of personal property to the payment of taxes, farms and town lots would be relieved as in other states with modern tax laws. In Pennsylvania, there is no state tax on farm lands and

town lots because the revenue from stocks, bonds and notes is sufficient for the purpose.

The dog tax in Kentucky produced more revenue in 1912 (\$127,651) than all the taxes from bonds (\$32,425), cash in banks (\$64,240), and stocks in corporations (\$14,000); total \$110,665, while farm lands and town lots and improvements paid \$3,177,360.

"The Dog Tax" Counties in Kentucky are in the same fix as "the Cow Counties" were in California and it is high time to quit barking and commence biting. A vote for the tax amendment at the November election will make the other fellow do some howling. If "the Dog Tax" counties will only do their duty and vote for the amendment and enable the legislature to frame laws to make all classes of property pay their legitimate share of taxation.

Extract From Report of State Tax Commission.

"We recommend that the proposed Constitutional Amendment should be adopted by the voters of the state."

"This Amendment has been carefully drawn, its provisions are clear and plain."

"It follows precedents which have been tried and proved successful in other states."

"It authorizes practical changes, which, in our judgment, if adopted, will increase revenue, remove restrictions now handicapping valuable enterprises, and place Kentucky upon a fair plane with other states which have shown marked progress and prosperity, as a result of sane and sound revenue laws."

"It provides that any and all changes made thereunder in our tax laws up to 1917 must be approved by the people themselves after passage by the legislature and their approval may be made a condition after that time, so that the whole matter rests in the hands of the people."

"We consider the amendment necessary in order to enable the legislature to take the initiative in any effective revision of the revenue laws of the state, which have been condemned by the then State Tax Commissions and criticised annually by the State Equalization Board."

W. O. DAVIS, Chairman,
Woodford County.
ELWOOD HAMILTON, Sec'y,
Franklin County.
W. B. MOODY,
Henry County.
W. A. FROST,
Graves County.
L. C. OWINGS,
Jefferson County.

HUMAN RECIPE



To the wish to vote, man's load to tote.
And an ardor that never grows cold
Add brickbats—to smash some win
dows to smash—
And behold this Suffragette bold

Roosevelt's Favorite

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.
In the full clutch of circumstance
I have not winced or cried aloud;
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bleeding but unbowed.
Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.
It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll,
I am the master of my fate —
I am the captain of my soul.

Backward, Turn Backward

Backward, turn backward O,
Time, in your flight;
Give us a girl whose dresses are
not tight;
Give us a girl whose charms,
many or few
Are not expressed by too much
peek-a-boo;
Give us a girl, no matter what
age,
Who won't use the streets as a
vaudeville stage.
Give us a girl not too sharply in
view—
Dressed up in skirts that the sun
can't shine through.—Ex.

REPORT

Of P. A. C. Infirmary From
July 1, 1913 to October
1, 1913.

RECEIPTS
Balance on hand.....\$073.56
Pay patients.....358.15
County money.....250.00
City money.....125.02
Entertainments.....101.44

Total.....\$908.17

DISBURSEMENTS
Nurses' salaries.....\$328.43
Eatables and
servants' wages.....471.04
Drugs.....45.75
Laundry.....43.08
Water and gas.....23.25
Electric light.....37.31
Telephone.....8.95
Coal.....91.30
Merchandise.....38.83

Total.....\$1087.94

Receipts.....908.17

Overdraft.....\$179.77

No. County and city
patients.....9-222 days
No. Pay patients.....20-378 days
No. Charity.....1-29 days

Total.....30-629 days

Number recovered.....7
Number improved.....13
Number unimproved.....2
Number died.....1
Number born.....1
Number remaining.....6

Sunday October 19th was the day set aside in all the churches as Infirmary Day. It is the one Sunday of the year when a special plea is made from the pulpits to meet the needs of this worthy and necessary institution. No one unless familiar with the work done there has any idea of its far reaching charity and the constant care and work it means to continue it. The expenses for the year closing October 1st were \$4058. The revenue from county and city appropriation and pay patients reached \$3347 and difference the women have made up by many means. It costs \$2.15 a day to maintain a patient and many persons unable to pay that amount, come, pay what they can, and the deficit is met by the work of the board and association. They are very anxious that there may be a thousand members to the association at a dollar a member; till now the most there have ever been is 284. Won't you when you read this resolve at once to join the rank and send your dollar to the treasurer, Mrs. G. D. Simmons? Some good friends make liberal annual subscriptions. Count the infirmary in when considering your donation for the coming year, and visit there and see for yourself what it means to this community, and most of all, what it would mean. adv

COL. GEORGE W. GOETHALS



COLONEL Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who has made himself forever famous as the builder of the Panama Canal.

General News

Mt. Sterling has in view a new up to date motion picture theater.

The White Socks won the game over the Giants at Peoria, Illinois.

Louisville is to be treated with Barnum & Bailey's big circus on November 3rd.

A French Aviator starts from France to fly to Cairo, Egypt, a distance of 3348 miles.

Miss Mary Costello in trying to cross a street in Cleveland, Ohio, was run down by an automobile and killed.

Refugees that come from the lower California regions in Mexico say that the citizens of that country desire annexation to America. And this is also true of northern Mexico.

Jack McCune, of Cuzco, Ind., was indicted by the grand jury, charged with the murder of his wife, committed fifteen years ago. It was thought at the time that her death was accidental.

Pope Miller died suddenly at his home in Richmond, Va. He was 69 years old, and was celebrated as an impersonator of the southern negro, and was a skilled musician on the banjo.

John Etler was shot twice last week for refusing to give a drink of liquor in his saloon at Covington, Ky., to an inebriate. One bullet went through the dress of a little girl on her way to school.

In Wisconsin a bullet from the gun of a hunter aimed at a deer, was deflected and struck a young girl, and she was saved by the fact that the bullet struck a corset steel. The young lady was Miss Gladys Schmidt.

The counties of Bourbon, Clark and Scott are exceedingly dry, and farmers are complaining that they have not sufficient water. The "Big Spring" at Georgetown is lower than it was ever known to be in its history.

Mrs. Sarah D. Reynolds of Bowling Green, has been adjudged to be the owner of \$6065.00 which has been lying in the City Treasury of New York for several years. She proved her right to the same by a letter written to her by her grandmother in 1873.

Sallie Dickerson held for murder of Elmer Hardy, near Dayton, O., was dismissed by the court. She had plead guilty and expected to be sentenced. However Judge Martin reduced the charge to man slaughter and then gave her her liberty by suspending the judgment.

The court of appeals affirmed the judgement of Lizzie M. Johns vs. the C. & O. Railroad, for \$25,000. This judgment was recovered for the death of her husband, who was killed by the defendant road. This is said to be the largest judgment ever sustained by the court of appeals.

Mrs. Frederick M. Steel of Chicago, received a threatening letter, demanding \$25,000, and stated that unless it was left at Gen. Grant's monument in Lincoln Park by Oct. 20th, that there would be sent to her yellow fever germs. The letter was turned over to the post office department.

The trial in Augusta, Ga., of Thos. E. Watson, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, was ended abruptly when Federal Judge Foster sustained the motion of the defense to quash the indictment. The ruling was made on the idea that the entire articles charged to be obscene were not printed in the indictment.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has been followed by "Hammer murderer" for ten days in Chicago. Her trailer was Spencer who murdered the young school teacher Miss Mildred Rexroat, and who con-

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The Madsonian

and any of the following Combinations one year at the following prices:

With Weekly Courier-Journal . . \$1.50
With Weekly Enquirer . . . 1.35
With Daily Cincinnati Post . . 2.50
With Daily Louisville Times . . 5.00
With Daily Louisville Herald . . 3.25
With Daily Evening Post . . 3.70
With Sunday's Lexington Leader . 2.00
With Daily Lexington Herald . . 6.00

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Remember our own premium of your choice Picture goes with all the combinations.

With the Cincinnati Post we can make special combination offers. Fully explained to you at office.

Never before was such an opportunity offered to newspaper readers.

The Madsonian

135 Second St.

Richmond, Ky.



Filled Vacant Seat

THE Boulgers were about to start on an automobile ride, when a friend who was to have gone telephoned that she was too ill to make the trip. Who would have the vacant seat? A telephone call to another friend found her ready and eager to accept the short notice invitation.

When it is necessary to change plans, the Telephone is invaluable in making last-moment arrangements.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED



fessed to fourteen murders. However the number of murders that he has committed has been reduced by investigation to two or three. The man is unbalanced.

About twenty fishermen at Reelfoot Lake met last week and formed an association for the purpose of filing suit to recover damages against the West Tennessee Land Co. It will be recalled that there has been a bitter controversy for years between the fishermen and this land company, over rights to fish, and that several years ago one man was hung and another assaulted by a band of ruffians at the lake.

Bessie Allen and Loyd Mosely, the latter a son of one of Leslie county's most important citizens, were bound over to answer the charge of grand larceny at Hazard. Robt. S. Mays of Whitesburg, Ky., came to Hazard on October 17th and while asleep at the Davis Hotel where the Allen girl was a chambermaid, was robbed of \$600. Mays recovered \$400 of the money which was surrendered by Mosely, who claimed that it was given to him by the girl.

L. & N. Time Table

South Bound

No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.
No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.
No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.
No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.
No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.
No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.
No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.
No. 9—Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.

North Bound

No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.
No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.
No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.
No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.
No. 38—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.
No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.
No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.
No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.
Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.
Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.

28 DIE ON AIRSHIP

ENTIRE GERMAN ADMIRALTY
TRIAL BOARD AMONG THOSE
SLAIN BY BLAST.

THREE OTHERS DIE IN FALLS

Baron Von Bleu, the Only Survivor,
With Both Eyes Burned Out, Begs
to Be Shot by Rescuers—Thousands
Witness Disaster.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—The newest of the
Zeppelin war airships, the L-2, was de-
stroyed in midair by an explosion on
Friday. All but one of the twenty-
eight military men were killed.

The twenty-eight represented the
entire personnel of the admiralty
board which was conducting the final
trial of the dirigible, looking to its ac-
ceptance by the government as a new
unit of the German aerial navy, the
pilot and crew and invited guests.

Every person that went aloft in the
big airship is dead.

Twenty-seven were killed almost in-
stantly by the explosion of the gas in
the balloons or burned to death as the
flaming wreck fell to the ground
from a height of 900 feet.

One man, Lieutenant Baron von
Bleu of the Queen Augusta Grenadier
Guards, a guest of the admiralty
board, was extricated alive from the
twisted wreckage. His eyes were
burned out and he suffered other ter-
rible hurts. Begging his rescuers
to kill him and end his sufferings, he
was taken to a hospital, where he died at
night.

The official report of the accident
says the explosion was due to the ig-
nition of gas in or above the forward
gondola, but not within the body of
the airship.

The navy was not the only sufferer
of the day through aviation accidents.
Three army officers were killed in
aeroplane flights.

Emperor William, in a telegram to
the minister of marine, voiced public
sentiment concerning the accident by
saying:

"The sorrow over what has hap-
pened, I am convinced, will only be a
spur to renewed exertions to develop
so important an aerial weapon into a
trustworthy implement of war."

The newspapers reflect the emper-
or's belief that there should be no re-
laxation in the efforts to supply Ger-
many with an adequate aerial fleet.

The total dead:
Lieutenant Bernisch, commander
and head of admiralty trial board con-
ducting the final trial of the L-2 at a
speed of forty miles an hour.

Captain Glund, one of Zeppelin's vet-
eran dirigible pilots.

Lieutenant Freyer, commander of
the airship's crew and favorite of the

Lieutenant Baron Von Bleu, guest
on airship; rescued alive, but died in
hospital.

Lieutenant Trenk, second in com-
mand.

Neumann and Pletzier, naval con-
structors.

Hansman, chief engineer.

Busch, naval engineer, former nav-
igator of the imperial yacht Hohenzol-
lern.

Nineteen members of the admiralty
board and the L-2's crew.

Captain Haessler, member of the
army navigation corps; killed when
aeroplane landed in tree top near Bres-
lau.

Lieutenant Koch, killed in fall of
aeroplane near Wurzburg.

Sergeant Mante, fell with Lieuten-
ant Koch.

The airship disaster occurred above
the main street of the city of Johan-
nisbad, while the big dirigible was
making a trial trip preliminary to its
acceptance as flagship of the new Ger-
man aerial navy. The shattered hull
of the airship, a mass of blazing can-
vas and crumpled aluminum, dropped
900 feet into the public highway.

Hundreds of people who had been
watching the flight from parks and
house-tops rushed to the scene. There
was nothing to be done except to take
the bodies of the victims out of the
mass of twisted wreckage.

HUERTA QUILTS AS PRESIDENT

Cuban Government Gets Message That
Mexican Executive Has Resigned
in Favor of Blanquet.

Havana, Oct. 20.—The Cuban govern-
ment on Friday received a wireless
dispatch saying that President Huerta
has resigned in favor of General Blan-
quet. Gen. Aureliano Blanquet, who
was General Huerta's right-hand man
in the coup d'etat by which Madero
was overthrown, has held the portfolio
of war in the recently organized Mex-
ican cabinet.

\$150,000 Fire in Reno, Nev.

Reno, Nev., Oct. 20.—Fire early de-
stroyed the Nevada Hardware and
Supply Company building here. The
loss was \$150,000. The cause was un-
known. The fire was the most spec-
tacular and the largest here in years.

Woodruff Fortune \$1,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Timothy L.
Woodruff, according to an estimate by
his son, John E. Woodruff, left an es-
tate estimated at about \$1,000,000.
The bulk of the fortune, it is said, is
left to Mr. Woodruff's second wife.

Carnegie Returns to United States.

New York, Oct. 20.—Andrew Car-
negie returned to the United States
on the Conard liner Mauretania from
Scotland. He said he was delighted
at the recent victory of Francis Oul-
met, the brilliant young golfer.

KIEV TRIAL ASSAILED

EPISCOPALIAN HIT CHARGE
OF "RITUAL MURDER."

National Council Meeting in New York
Asserts Allegation is Unfounded
and Unjust.

New York, Oct. 17.—The ritual mur-
der trial at Kiev, Russia, was con-
demned in a resolution adopted on
Wednesday by the house of deputies,
the joint clerical and lay body of the
Protestant Episcopal church at the
triennial general convention.

The Episcopalians also took steps
to amend their prayer book by elim-
inating the passage in the Good Fri-
day collect where Jews are classed
with "infidels, Turks and heretics."

In presenting the resolutions re-
garding the Kiev trial Rev. Dr. Wil-
liam T. Manning, rector of Trinity
church, New York, said:

"Jews in this city are deeply moved
by this matter. Jewish brethren have
asked me to bring before this conven-
tion a protest, voicing the sentiments
contained in a petition signed in Eng-
land by the archbishop of Canterbury
and by many bishops, clergy and lay-
men of the church."

The resolution said:
"We call upon the archbishops,
bishops and other members of the
Holy Orthodox Eastern church of
Russia to make formal pronounce-
ment that charges of so-called 'ritual
murders' are without foundation or
justification in the teachings and
practice of the religion of Israel."

"We remind them that in the early
days of Christianity similar charges
were made by ignorance and super-
stition against our own most holy re-
ligion."

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS 400

Blast in Colliery at Cardiff Entombs
Miners—Fire Causes Death
of Men.

Cardiff, Wales, Oct. 16.—Four hun-
dred Welsh coal miners are believed
to have lost their lives from fire and
afterdamp in the Universal colliery at
Senghennydd Tuesday.

The day shift of 931 men descended
the shafts in the cages at five o'clock.
An hour afterwards a deafening report
brought the inhabitants in the vicinity
of the mine running to the pit head,
where they found the ventilating and
hoisting machinery at the top of the
shaft had been blown to atoms by an
explosion of great violence. A man
who had been working sixty feet away
had been decapitated by the force of
the blast.

On the west side, where the explo-
sion occurred, fire soon added its ter-
rors and the rescue parties were un-
able to make any progress.

GIRL SAVES 200 FROM DEATH

Sings Rag Time as Theater Burns
Thus Avoiding a Mad
Rush.

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 18.—Miss Fran-
cis A. Clark, a sixteen year-old pian-
ist, saved 200 women and children
from being trampled to death in a the-
ater panic at Newcastle. A 3,000-foot
film caught fire at a show house and
when smoke poured from behind the
curtain panic started. Miss Clark sang
popular airs to rag time when the
smoke was so thick she could not see
the piano keys, and shouted to the
excited audience to mark time with her
music. The blaze was extinguished
without serious injury to anyone in
the audience. After it was over Fran-
cis fainted.

MARSHALL CLASSIFIES SELF

Vice-President Declares He Doesn't
Know Whether "He Is Fish or Fowl,
or Just Plain Hash."

Washington, Oct. 18.—"Nobody since
our government was formed has been
able to tell whether a vice-president
is fish or fowl, or just plain hash."
Thus Vice-President Marshall classi-
fied himself in a speech before Wash-
ington Masons on class distinction. He
said: "We speak of not finding in
America what we call our classes. But
we do build unconsciously classes in
America, some dependent on wealth,
some on distinction and place."

FOOD PRICES SOON TO SOAR

United States Expects Scarcity of
Crops and Big Meat
Famines.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Experts of
the department of agriculture an-
nounce that food crops and meats are
scarce. As a result the "high cost of
living" will continue to soar.

The prices of meats September 1
was far in excess of the figures for
the last two years and the estimates
of the crops that provide food supplies
for the American tables proved dis-
couraging.

Two More Americans Slain.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Two more
Americans have been added to the list
of those killed in Mexico, says a dis-
patch. The victims were reported
killed at the mines in the state of
Guadalajara.

Drowned at Naval Maneuvers.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Harry A. Gar-
rity of Chicago was lost overboard
from the torpedo boat destroyer
Paulding during the maneuvers east
of Block Island. Garrity was a gun-
ner's mate.

WHEN IRELAND GETS HOME RULE



When home rule is established in Ireland it is likely that the building
now occupied by the Bank of Ireland, in College Green, Dublin, will again
become the Irish parliament house, as it was long ago. Below the picture
of the bank are Jim Larkin (left) and Joseph Devlin (right), who will be
rivals for the leadership of the Labor party in the Irish parliament.

LEAVE PUERTA PLATA

U. S. WARSHIPS PREVENT GER-
MAN SHIP ENTERING HARBOR.

Complications Expected to Arise by
Action of Commander—No Re-
port at Washington.

Cape Hattien, Oct. 18.—American
warships blockading the port of Puerta
Plata refused to permit the German
steamship Syria, from Sanchez, to en-
ter the harbor Thursday.

The situation at Puerta Plata is con-
sidered critical. The city is threat-
ened with attack by land and sea.
Foreigners are taking refuge on board
vessels in the harbor.

The revolutionists have been ad-
vised by the American commander to
stop hostilities. Otherwise, he says,
troops will be landed. The American
consul at Puerta Plata is urging all
American citizens to leave the city.

War operations were resumed when
the rebels refused to accept the terms
of a treaty of peace that was brought
about by James M. Sullivan, the Amer-
ican minister.

Washington, Oct. 18.—No report has
been received at the state department
on the reported action of American
warships refusing to permit the Ger-
man steamship Syria to enter Puerta
Plata. If this has been done compli-
cations with the German government
over the situation there probably will
arise.

TELEGRAPHIC
NOTES

Highland Light, Mass., Oct. 16.—
Four men are believed to have lost
their lives when the coal laden barge
Summer B. Meade was driven ashore
near the Cahoons Hollow life saving
station, eight miles south of here.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—Bruce
Mounts, son of former State Senator
W. L. Mounts, was killed and A. Craw-
ford, Jr., son of A. W. Crawford of
the state board of equalization, was se-
riously injured by Mount's automobile.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16.—Julian Haw-
thorne, the writer, completed his
term in prison here at midnight Tues-
day. He left for New York in the
morning. He is the picture of health,
having gained more than thirty
pounds in the prison. "I have nothing
to say of my plans," said the writer.

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 17.—O. P. Sul-
livan, Urbana merchant, was arrested
charged with the murder of W. Larry.
The arrest followed the alleged discovery
that Sullivan owned the revolver
found beneath the body.

MRS. MACKAY DENIES CHARGE

Asserts Mrs. C. K. Blake is Jealous
and of an Ungovernable Temper,
in Replying to Suit.

New York, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Clarence
H. Mackay, suffrage leader and wife
of the head of the Postal Telegraph-
Cable company, broke her silence re-
garding the \$1,000,000 suit filed
against her by Catherine K. Blake for
alleged alienation of the affections of
her husband, Dr. Joseph A. Blake.

Through her personal counsel, Ar-
thur C. Train, Mrs. Mackay denies
all of Mrs. Blake's allegations in a
formal answer filed in the supreme
court and characterized Mrs. Blake as
one who has a "jealous disposition,
an ungovernable temper" and "no af-
fection or love for her husband."

Attempted Robbery Is Foiled.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 18.—An attempt to
rob the Frankfort bank was probably
frustrated when a sheriff's posse from
Joliet captured an automobile load of
bandits near New Lenox and found in
the automobile nitroglycerin.

Would Take "V" Out of Five Spots.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Treasurer
McAdoo ordered that the numeral 5
be used henceforth instead of the V.
It is not decided as yet whether this
will mean that the numeral 5 will
supply the V. on \$5 bills.

SULZER IS REMOVED

OUSTED GOVERNOR OF NEW
YORK DENIES ALL CHARGES
—GLYNN SWORN IN.

SAYS "BOSS" WROTE VERDICT

Court of Impeachment by Vote of 43
to 12 Removes Chief From Office—
Refuse to Bar Him From Further
Positions.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 18.—William Sul-
zer ceased to be governor of the state
of New York Friday. He was removed
from office by the high court of im-
peachment by a vote of 43 to 12, two
members not voting.

Martin H. Glynn, lieutenant gov-
ernor, was sworn in as his successor,
the first in the history of the state to
step into its high office in this man-
ner. Robert F. Wagner, Democratic
leader of the senate, became lieuten-
ant governor. The verdict of the
court was that Sulzer was guilty of
falsification, perjury and an attempt
to suppress evidence against him. Of
all other charges he was acquitted,
the court unanimously voting him not
guilty of the four remaining articles
of impeachment.

By a virtually unanimous vote the
impeachment tribunal also decided
that Sulzer should not be punished by
disqualification to hold office of honor
and trust in this state in the future.
This would have been the extreme
penalty under the law.

The ousted executive was served
with a copy of the verdict of the court
at the executive mansion—christened
by himself "the people's home"—at
night.

"Good. I thank you," he said to the
sergeant-at-arms of the senate, who
delivered the document.

The outgoing executive issued a
statement in which he denounced the
tribunal which had removed him as
"Murphy's high court of infamy."

"Murphy controlled the assembly
and ordered the impeachment," Sulzer
said. "He controlled most of the mem-
bers of the court and dictated proce-
dure and wrote the judgment. He was
the judge and jury; the prosecutor
and the bailiff."

He entered a general denial of all
the charges in the impeachment ar-
ticles, denied he had ever asked Allan
A. Ryan to obtain the influence of
Murphy or Republican State Chairman
Barnes to stop the trail; said the tes-
timony of Henry Morgenthau could be
explained; asserted that every dollar
that had been given him during his
campaign had been properly accounted
for; that he was \$76,000 in debt; that
he had been "faithful to his trust,"
and that he "handed back to the peo-
ple the commission they gave me un-
tarnished and unswayed."

Governor William Sulzer was con-
victed on Thursday by the high court
of impeachment on three counts. The
final vote was 39 to 18. He was de-
clared innocent of the charges con-
tained in article 3.

Presiding Judge Edgar M. Cullen,
who will shortly retire from the bench,
voted "not guilty" on every article and
rendered a long opinion in explaining
his votes. The eight other judges of
the court of appeals were divided.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Application
for a review of impeachment proceed-
ings never has been presented to the
supreme court. There is said to be
no federal law for this.

Ralph Rose Dies of Typhoid.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—Ralph
Rose, Olympic and world's champion
shot putter, died of typhoid fever.
Rose was a big, florid, full-blooded
man. From the first his battle against
the disease was not encouraging.

Fined Under Antigonish Act.

Appletown, Wis., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Rosa
Lehn was the first person to be fined
under the antigonish act. She
paid a fine of \$21.80 after having
pleaded guilty to the gossip charge
preferred by a Mrs. McDonald.

TRAIN PLUNGES
FROM TRESTLE

RAILS SPREAD AND ALL THE
CARS LEAP INTO A DEEP
GULCH.

One Hundred Persons Badly Injured—
Coaches Catch Fire Almost
Immediately.

Western Newspaper Union News Service
Mobile, Ala.—At least 32 soldiers
were killed and more than 100 badly
injured when a special train, carrying
175 enlisted men of the United States
Coast artillery, jumped the track at a
high trestle near here, according to
a report received by Assistant General
Manager M. J. Wise, of the Mobile &
Ohio railroad.

The train was a special running as
the second section of a regular pas-
senger train on the Mobile & Ohio
railroad. The soldiers were bound
from Ft. Morgan for Meridian, Miss.,
to give an exhibition drill at the Ala-
bama-Mississippi State fair.

All available physicians, ambulances
and dead wagons were gathered at the
terminal station to assist the corps of
medical men on the scene.

The wrecked cars are in a ravine,
60 feet deep. The suffering of the in-
jured has been terrible, although the
soldiers who escaped injury have done
noble work. The trestle on which the
train was wrecked was destroyed.

HIT BY ENGINE.

Dayton, O.—When within sight of
their home, and while returning in
their automobile from a visit with re-
latives in the country, Walter Kreitzer,
30 years old, of Trotwood, O., and his
wife Ruth, 23 years old, were struck
by Eastbound Limited Passenger
Train No. 20, on the Pennsylvania line,
and instantly killed. Their four-year-
old son Wilbur sustained a fracture of
the skull, which, it is said, will prove
to be fatal. The automobile was
thrown 100 feet up the street. The
bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Kreitzer were
decapitated.

NAVIES TO PARTICIPATE.

Washington.—Anchored in Hampton
Roads early in 1915 will be the great-
est international fleet ever gathered
in American waters, assembled in an-
swer to the invitation of the United
States government to celebrate the
completion of the Panama canal by
making a voyage to the Pacific
through the new waterway.

HIT BY AUTOMOBILE.

Laporte, Ind.—Antone Peterson, of
South Dearing, Ill., who was making
an endurance motorcycle ride, dashed
head-on into an automobile west of
this city. He was sent to a hospital.
One leg was broken. It is feared he
sustained internal injuries.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 70½¢@71¢, No. 3
white 70¢@70½¢, No. 4 white 68½¢@
69½¢, No. 2 yellow 70½¢@71¢, No. 3
yellow 70¢@70½¢, No. 4 yellow 69½¢@
70½¢, No. 2 mixed 70½¢@71¢, No. 3
mixed 70¢@70½¢, No. 4 mixed 68½¢@
69½¢, white ear 73¢@76¢, yellow ear
73¢@76¢, mixed ear 73¢@76¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19@20, stand-
ard timothy \$18@19, No. 2 timothy
\$17@18, No. 3 timothy \$15@16, No. 1
clover mixed \$16.50@17.50, No. 2 clover
mixed \$14.50@15.50, No. 1 clover
\$15, No. 2 clover \$13.

Oats—No. 2 white 42¢@42½¢, stand-
ard 41½¢@42¢, No. 3 white 41¢@41½¢,
No. 4 white 39¢@40¢, No. 2 mixed 40½¢
@41¢, No. 3 mixed 40¢@40½¢, No. 4
mixed 38½¢@39½¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 93¢@95¢, No. 3
red 91¢@92¢, No. 4 red 83¢@91¢.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, 14c; hens,
light, 11¢@12c; springers, large 13c;
springers, small, 16c; turkeys, young,
8 lbs and over, 19c; turkeys, old, 18c@
19c; turkeys, light, 15¢@17c; geese,
7¢@10c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 28c, firsts 26½¢@
27c, ordinary firsts 23½¢@24c, seconds
18c.

Cattle—Shippers, \$6.65@8; butcher
steers, extra \$7.35@7.65, good to
choice \$6.25@7.25, common to fair
\$4.50@6; heifers, extra \$6.75@7, good
to choice \$5.75@6.50, common to fair
\$4.50@6; cows, extra \$6@6.25, good
to choice \$5.25@5.75, common to fair
\$3.25@5; canners, \$3@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.25@6.10, extra
\$6.25@6.35, fat bulls \$6@6.35.

Calves—Extra \$10.50, fair to good
\$7.50@10.25, common and large \$4.25
@9.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.35@8.45,
good to choice packers and butchers
\$8.40@8.45, mixed packers \$8.30@8.40,
stags \$4.25@7, extra \$7.15@7.25, com-
mon to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@
7.75, extra \$7.85, light shippers \$7.25
@8.15; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$4.50
@7.

Sheep—Extra \$4.25@4.40, good to
choice \$3.75@4.25, common to fair \$2
@3.50.

Lambs—Extra \$4.25@4.40, good to
choice \$6.50@6.90, common to fair \$5
@6.25.

BIG FIRE ACCIDENT.

Tiffin, O.—An attempt to move a
train pulled by a big engine of the
latest type over the light rails of the
Big Four division between Berwick
and Sandusky caused a wreck three
miles south of here, in which three
persons were injured, perhaps fatally,
and 25 others hurt. The rails spread
under the weight of the giant locomo-
tive and the train, consisting of two
passenger coaches and a combination
baggage and day coach went into a
ditch.

HE OF GREAT FAITH

Sower Who Dares to Go Forth
Unquestioning, Scattering
Seeds of Truth.

Among all the figures which loom
out of the words of Jesus with a per-
manent interest for us there is none
that is more significant than the sower
of imagination this teller ever
passes, never rests. With his bag
upon his shoulder, his arm forever
sweeping the half-circle as he walks,
and the seed forever falling from his
hand, he is silhouetted against the hori-
zon of the world. He incarnates a process.
He fixes in the thought of man the
way of God. Behold a sower went
forth to sow. That was his task. He
did not make the soil on which his
seed fell. He saw the rocks, the
thorns, the thin soil and the hard soil.
He knew that much of his seed would
never fructify. He saw the birds as
they picked up the kernels after him.
Perhaps he even thought the birds
had a right to a share. Of course
he understood that sun and rain
would try the tender plants. He also
understood that the harvest was on
the other side of summer. He need-
ed not to be told that he must wait,
and that his seed must take its
chances with all the vicissitudes of
seasons and weather.

Believed in the Earth.

But he trusted nature. In spite of
stones and thorns and thin soil and
hard soil, he believed in the earth.
He believed enough to act. He was
not one of those who wait that they
may serve. He took his promise from
creation. Beneath the variations of
the days and nights he felt the thrill
of spring. He rested in the deeper
processes. He had faith that all the
world would change beneath the ec-
centricities of wind and shower and
heat and light. And so he sowed.
And so he went forth to sow, seeking
the soil in which to cast his prophe-
cies of future increase. For all seed-
sowing is prophecy; and all seed-
sowers are seers who bide their time
in the promises of life. If there were
more prophets there would be more
seed-sowing in the world. And if
there were more who understood the
law of increase as it works every-
where there would be fewer foolish
questions asked of those who sow the
seed. For those who demand harvest
before the seed has time to sprout
and grow are spiritually near-sighted.
The noblest symbol of great faith is
one who dares to go forth unquestion-
ing, scattering seeds of truth and
right and peace and love, knowing
that stones and thorns and unrespon-
sive soil are there, yet also knowing
that the earth is the Lord's, that some-
how seedtime and harvest are insepa-
rable, and that when the summer is
past the reaper will surely find fields
of ripening grain where he sowed his
seed.—Universalist Leader.

LOCAL NEWS

Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write us. Sign your name to all news items.

We make a specialty of selling nothing but the best grades of Clover, Timothy, Clean Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Feed and Seed Oats. Give us a call. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co.

While walking on Third Street, Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Geo. Pickels slipped on a banana peel and fell, striking her left wrist and spraining it. We hope no serious results will follow but let this again remind people not to throw banana peelings on the sidewalk, as many serious injuries are occasioned by such carelessness.

On Friday last Mr. Ronald C. Oldham while putting coal in the stove had the misfortune to get burned about the lower part of the face, gas having accumulated which caused an explosion.

He is not seriously hurt we are glad to report and is expected over in a few days to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Oldham.

Mrs. D. H. Scanlon Sustains Injuries

Mrs. D. H. Scanlon met with a painful accident last Saturday by falling against the bath tub and fracturing several ribs. We are glad to report her condition much improved. Mrs. Scanlon is much loved throughout the city, and her many friends deplore the accident.

Opera House Prizes

The Red Star Coal is still being given away by the Richmond Coal and Supply Co. at the Opera House, with coupons. C. D. Lakes was the lucky young man, Saturday night.

Good pictures every night.

Seriously Injured

Mrs. James Miller, of Barboursville, who is visiting her father, Squire Black, and other relatives here, while in the Richmond Millinery store last Tuesday, fainted and fell down a flight of steps, seriously injuring herself.

For Sale or Rent—House and lot at Waco, known as the Dr. Taylor place. For further information apply to M. H. or C. T. Wells, Richmond, Ky. 38-1f

Dress Making and Alterations a Specialty. Mrs. W. Jones, at Singer Office. 38-1f

Public Sale of Land!

On the premises at 11 o'clock on Wednesday,

November 12, 1913

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, my farm consisting of 115½ acres situated on Goggins Lane, adjoining the lands of H. B. Hanger, C. C. Stocker, Mrs. E. W. Luxon, and immediately in the rear of the Luxon farm of which this land was originally a part. This is fine fertile land, capable of producing anything that the best central Kentucky produces, is well watered by a large never failing spring, and has been in grass for more than fifteen years. Terms will be liberal and made known on day of sale. Don't forget the date and hour of sale.

C. C. WALLACE.

T. O. BROADDUS

DEALER IN
Fresh Meats, Corn and Dried Beef
FRESH AND SMOKED
TONGUES
All Refrigerator Meats
PHONE 39
RESIDENCE PHONE 239
134 2d St., Richmond, Ky.

Personal

Phone 638 or 791 for all personal items

Mr. John Dunn has been with friends in the city.

Mr. David Phelps came home on a visit the past week.

Miss Elizabeth Karr is visiting her sister Mrs. McGaughey.

Miss Huey has been the guest of Miss Sara Quisenberry.

Mrs. Walker Stuart is the guest of Hon. and Mrs. C. L. Searcy.

Mrs. H. N. Quisenberry has as her guest Mrs. Huey, of Covington, Ky.

Mrs. Morgan, of Lexington, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Kellogg.

Mr. B. F. Soper of this city visited relatives in Nicholasville last week.

Mrs. Riley Spears has been the guest of her daughter Mrs. R. E. Turley.

Mrs. J. W. Arnold has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jones in Louisville.

Miss Madree Farris was the week end guest of Miss Ellen Gibson Miller.

Mrs. James Burnam is in Winchester, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Gay.

Mrs. S. P. Bush had Mrs. A. P. Lisle of Winchester, as her guest last week.

Mrs. Shurt of Noblesville, Ind., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams of Paris, are the guests of relatives in the city.

Miss Marie Louise Reynolds spent the week end in Cynthia with relatives.

Miss Francis Wagers has returned home after a visit to friends in Nicholasville.

Mrs. Green Turley has as her guest her daughter Mrs. Robt. Bruce, of Stanford.

Miss Tommie Cole Covington has as her guest Miss Katherine Wiley of Lexington.

Mr. Gilbert Grinstead is in the city in the capacity of solicitor for the House of Hurst.

Messrs. Henry and Field White left last week for Mansfield, Ohio, to engage in business.

Mrs. Cabel Cherfaut of Tucumcari, N. M., is here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Crutcher.

Mrs. Marcus Phelps has been quite sick at her home in the country, but is now improving.

Mrs. D. L. Cobb has had as her guest Miss Grafton, the National Superintendent of Circle work.

Mrs. Frank Walton and daughter Elizabeth of Allensville, Ky., are the guests of Dr. C. H. Vaught.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKinney are spending several weeks in Mt. Sterling, and other points in Illinois.

Miss Marianne Collins, of Richmond, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Burke, Danville Messenger.

Mrs. Geo. Phelps reached Richmond, Monday night, after an extended visit to Seattle, Washington.

Miss Polly Traylor returned Saturday after a very pleasant visit to Mrs. A. S. Robinson, in Danville.

Misses Elath Buchanan and Margarette Covington, were the week end guests of Mrs. Spears in Lexington.

Mrs. A. D. Miller will be absent several weeks visiting relatives and friends in Lawrenceburg and Harrodsburg.

Mrs. Geo. G. Corzelius has returned from Cincinnati with her son Curtis, where she took him to be operated on.

Mrs. Fethers left for her home in New York on Wednesday, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Brutus J. Clay.

Dr. E. B. Barnes returned Saturday morning from Carlisle, having held a most successful meeting at that place.

Miss Lucia Burnam is quite sick with diphtheria, and her friends earnestly hope for her speedy improvement.

We are glad to report the convalescence of Mrs. Ellen Gibson and Mrs. Lucy White who have been on the sick list.

Mrs. Stanley G. Zinke and little daughter are at home, after a months visit to her parents in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Molly Dudley has been very low for the past week, and all of her children have been called to her bedside.

Mrs. Robert Carlisle of Lawrenceburg has returned to her home after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stephen Bates.

Little Margaret Chenault, daughter of Mrs. Joe Chenault, is quite sick with diphtheria at her home on the Summit.

Mrs. H. C. Kauffman has returned to her home in Lancaster after a visit to Mr. J. E. Greenleaf on Lancaster avenue.

Messdames Thomas Baldwin, William Shanks and Misses Ollie Baldwin and Molly Fife motored to Lexington Wednesday.

Mr. Jas. Deatherage and bride, have returned to Richmond and taken rooms at Mrs. Nathan Deatherage's on Second St.

Mr. W. A. Doty, an employee of the Kentucky Utilities Co., has returned from a visit to his father, Mr. Jesse Doty, in Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Colyer who have been in Wyoming for sometime are to return to Richmond this week to make it their home.

Mrs. Annie Fife who has spent the past year in this city with her sister, Mrs. Fife, will return to her home in Missouri this week.

A number of young men of this city attended the Football game between the University of Cincinnati and State University last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Oldham spent Sunday in Carlisle with Mr. and Mrs. Ronald



Telephone all social news to 638.
Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

Mrs. Tom Collins entertained at a pretty luncheon on Thursday in compliment to Mrs. Henry White, of Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. D. B. Shackelford entertained with a delightful dance on Monday in honor of her daughter Mrs. Warren Jackson, of Mississippi.

The first meeting of the German Club will be on the 30th of October, and will be led by Mr. Geo. Goodloe and Miss Elizabeth Shackelford.

There will be a Halloween dance at Madison Institute on Friday evening, given to the young ladies of the school by Prof. and Mrs. Cassidy, of which further mention will be made.

Mrs. Neal Bennett was hostess of the Bridge Club on Thursday afternoon. After a number of spirited games a delicious luncheon was served, and the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Kellogg and Miss Mollie Fife.

Following the address of Miss Grafton at the Christian church on Saturday afternoon, an informal reception was given by the C. W. B. M., the Circle and What-So-Ever societies. Tea and sandwiches were served by the young ladies and a most enjoyable hour was spent.

KITCHEN SHOWER

Mrs. Howard and Mrs. C. E. Douglas gave a kitchen shower last Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Shelby Hamilton. The affair was much enjoyed and many useful articles given to the young housekeeper.

Miss Jeannette Pates entertained at one o'clock luncheon on Sunday the following young ladies: Miss Tommie Cole Covington, Katherine Wiley, Effie Land, Elizabeth Turley, Elizabeth Burman and Austin Lilly. The affair was given in honor of Miss Covington's visitors.

The Parents-Teachers Association met on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in room 20 of the Model Building. A good attendance was on hand and the various reports of committees were heard. The following members were elected officers for the coming year: Mrs. B. H. Luxon, President, Mrs. John Arnold, Vice-President and Miss Ames, Secretary-Treasurer.

HENDERSON-BROCKMAN

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Howe, 212 West Fifth street, this city, at high noon Wednesday, Oct. 22nd Mr. G. M. Henderson, and Miss Pearl Brockman, both of Garrard County, were united in marriage. Dr. H. N. Quisenberry of the First Baptist Church was the officiating minister. The "Newly Weds" left on the evening train for their cozy home which the groom had in waiting. Congratulations.

PERRY-TYNG

Friends here have received the following handsomely engraved invitation:
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Perry request the honour of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Gladys White to
Mr. Julian Tying
Wednesday evening, the twelfth of November
Nineteen hundred and thirteen
at eight o'clock
First Christian Church
Richmond, Kentucky

ALHAMBRA PARTY

A most charming affair of Monday evening was the Alhambra Party given by Mrs. C. H. Vaught in honor of her guests Mrs. Frank Walton and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Walton.

After the performance the guests repaired to the home of the hostess on West Main where music and dancing were enjoyed and at ten o'clock a delicious ice course was served.

Beside the host and hostess those who

C. Oldham. The latter returned with them for a short visit.

Mr. Spencer, the son of Dr. I. J. Spencer, of Lexington, was in the city the past week in the interest of the Christian Evangelist and the Standard.

Dr. W. G. White of the Climax force was in Lexington on Thursday to attend the Memorial exercises held in honor of his brother the late Professor J. G. White.

Walter Congleton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Congleton of this city was stricken with Spinal Meningitis, Wednesday evening. We earnestly hope for his improvement.

enjoyed the evening were: Mesdames Frank Walton, Dan Chenault, B. H. Luxon, L. B. Herrington, Thompson Burnam, G. E. Lilly and M. C. Kellogg; Misses Elizabeth Walton, Mary Catherine and Julia White, Margaret Parrish, Marianne Collins, Duncan Foster, Eleanor Hagan, Elizabeth Blanton, Gladys Perry, Marion Keene, Elizabeth and Mary Hardin Vaught; Messrs. Edwin Stockton, Earl Curtis, William Wallace, Sam Parkes and Robert Burnam.

PHELPS-TUCKER

The marriage of Miss Jannette Phelps and Mr. William Tucker took place Monday, the 27th of October, at the home of Mrs. Annie Phelps Walden, aunt of the bride. The wedding was a very quiet one on account of recent sickness and death in the family.

Miss Phelps is one of Madison county's most attractive girls, while the groom is a prominent young business man formerly of Stanford. He is a graduate of the Normal School at Bowling Green, and is well equipped for life's service. We join with friends in extending congratulations and wishing the young couple a flower-strewn pathway through life.

MISSIONARY TEA

One of the pretty entertainments of this week was a Missionary Tea given on Monday afternoon by Mesdames J. B. Stouffer and T. J. Taylor, at the home of the former on High street. It was given for the benefit of the French Mission Circle, of the Presbyterian church. The house was beautifully decorated with autumn flowers, and a delightful musical and literary program given by the following ladies and children: Little Miss Terrill, a song; recitation, Miss Elizabeth Hobson; piano solo, Mrs. Hoskinson; recitation, Miss Hurst; vocal solo, Miss Dilling. At the close of the program tea and dainty sandwiches were served.

MRS. CLAY'S BRIDGE-LUNCHEON

A party of unusual elegance was given at the Hotel Glyndon on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Brutus J. Clay.

It was a Bridge Luncheon given in honor of her guest, Mrs. Fethers of New York.

At one o'clock a delicious four course lunch was served in the Hotel dining room and the gastronomic delights were not the only ones, for the table was tastefully decorated with evergreens and gold and crimson dahlias.

After the luncheon the guests adjourned to the parlor where Bridge was indulged in till a late hour. The guests did honor to the occasion with their handsome toilets and a more beautifully gowned or representative group of charming women could not have been found in any city.

The hostess was very handsome in an imported taupe gown and with her cordial manner made the occasion one of delightful informality.

The guest prize went to Mrs. Fethers, being a head done in oil, painted in Italy. The first prize a silver candlestick was won by Miss Mollie Fife; the lucky number prize was drawn by Mrs. W. H. Grider and was a silver call bell.

DEATHERAGE-OLDHAM

The marriage of Mr. Jas. Deatherage and Miss Mary Earl Oldham, of which mention was made in our last issue, is one of much interest in the city and county, on account of the popularity of the young couple. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Oldham of Waco, and a niece of Mrs. John Chenault of this city. She is both pretty and accomplished, and the groom is to be congratulated on his wise choice. Mr. Deatherage is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Archilles Deatherage, both of whom have been dead many years. He was raised by Mr. and Mrs. Nath Deatherage, who have been as father and mother to him. No young man in the place stands higher in commercial circles than Mr. Deatherage, where he is recognized for his integrity and fine business attainments.

The marriage was performed by Dr. E. B. Barnes, in the presence of Mrs. Nath Deatherage, Mrs. E. B. Barnes, little Elmer Katherine Douglas and Master Edwin Barnes. The couple left immediately after the ceremony for Niagara Falls and on their return will be at home with Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Deatherage. With a host of friends the Madisonian offers the heartiest good wishes.

Mrs. Amanda T. Million left last Thursday for Cumberland Gap, where she has secured the position as matron of the school there, formerly held by Mrs. Cinda Karr.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Howard of Washington, who recently came to Richmond to attend the funeral of Mr. Rufus McCord, are thinking of locating on the old farm on Otter Creek.

Miss Ollie Baldwin has returned to her home in Richmond, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. H. Shanks. The latter will soon leave to join her husband, in Columbus, Ga., for the winter. Interior Journal.

Church Notes

A kitchen and dining room shower will be given at the First Christian Church Friday evening Oct 31st at 7 o'clock.

Dr. D. H. Scanlon is delivering a series of fine lectures each Wednesday night at the Presbyterian church, and the same are very entertaining and instructive.

Richmond is well represented this week in Hustonville by Mrs. Joe Arnold and Miss Julia Higgins, who are delegates from the local churches, to the meeting of Women's Presbyterian Work.

The time for the dedication of the First Christian Church has been finally and authoritatively set for the third Sunday in Nov.—the 16th. There will be inspiring services on that day and during the week following. Particulars will be announced later.

Dr. W. E. Ellis of Paris, Ky., preached the dedication sermon at the new Christian church at North Middleton, Ky., a week ago. The building cost \$25,000., and was free from debt as the full amount was subscribed before the building was begun. This is indeed a record to be proud of.

Squire Harvey Dead

Squire Harvey, of the Valley View section of this county, is dead, leaving a wife and six children. He was a well known man and has many friends in that section.

Mr. Harris Has Narrow Escape

Mr. Robert Harris and wife had a narrow escape on Sunday afternoon while out driving; the horse became frightened, began kicking and fell in the shafts.

Mr. Harris sprang from the vehicle and in so doing sustained a sprained ankle and badly bruised arm.

He succeeded in catching the reins but not before the frightened animal had demolished the dash board. Mrs. Harris kept her place in the buggy and was uninjured.

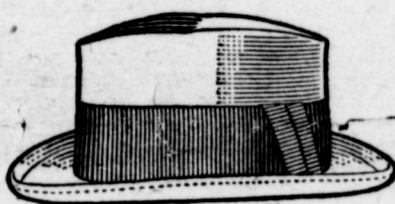
FOR SALE

The old homestead of J. W. Stivers located at Kingston, Ky., 8 miles from Richmond on the Big Hill pike, is offered for sale. The place contains 7 acres of the finest productive land, some fruit, and is high and dry, well watered and the most choice home place in the little village. The house is a good substantial two-story frame building of 6 rooms and hall and two porches, with fine cellar under main building; also good store house, barn, chicken and carriage houses and all necessary outbuildings. The neighborhood is of the best, accessible to good schools, churches, store and post-office. For terms apply to

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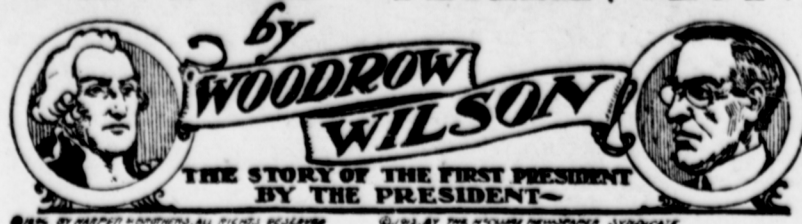
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GEORGE WASHINGTON



(CONTINUED.)

The two youngest children he claimed for himself, with that wistful fatherly longing that had always marked him; and Mount Vernon seemed to him more like a haven than ever, where to seek rest and solace.

The two years he had yet to wait may well have seemed to him the longest of his life, and may have added a touch of his own to what strangers deemed his sternness.

Washington had seldom seemed so stern as in one incident of those trying months.

An officer of the American army had been taken in a skirmish, and the English had permitted a brutal company of loyalists, under one Captain Lippincott, to take him from his prison in New York and wantonly hang him in broad daylight on the heights near Middletown.

Washington at once notified the British commander that unless the murderers were delivered up to be punished, a British officer would be chosen by lot from among his prisoners to suffer in their stead; and, when reparation was withheld, proceeded without hesitation to carry his threat into execution.

The lot fell upon Captain Charles Asgill, an engaging youth of only nineteen, the heir of a great English family.

Lady Asgill, the lad's mother, did not stop short of moving the very French court itself to intervene to save her son, and at last the congress counseled his release, the English commander having disavowed the act of the murderers in whose place he was to suffer, and Washington himself having asked to be directed what he should do.

"Captain Asgill has been released," Washington wrote to Vergennes, in answer to the great minister's intimation. "I have no right to assume any particular merit from the lenient manner in which this disagreeable affair has terminated. But I beg you to believe, sir, that I most sincerely rejoice, not only because your humane intentions are gratified, but because the event accords with the wishes of his most Christian majesty."

A Great Weight Lifted. It lifted a great weight from his heart to have the innocent boy to go unhurt from his hands, and he wrote almost tenderly to him in acquainting him with his release; but it was of his simple nature to have sent the lad to the gallows, nevertheless, had things continued to stand as they were at first.

He was inexorable to check perfidy and vindicate the just rules of war. Men were reminded, while the affair pended, of the hanging of Andre, Arnold's confederate in treason, and how pitiless the commander-in-chief had seemed in sending the frank, accomplished, lovable gentleman to his disgraceful death, like any common spy, granting him not even the favor to be shot, like a soldier. It seemed hard to learn the inflexible lines upon which that consistent mind worked, as if it had gone to school to Fate.

Goodbye to His Officers.

But no one deemed him hard or stern, or so much as a thought more or less than human, when at last the British had withdrawn from New York, and he stood amidst his officers in France's tavern to say goodbye.

He could hardly speak for emotion; he could only lift his glass and say: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take my leave of you, most devoutly wishing that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. . . . I cannot come to each of you and take my leave," he said, "but shall be obliged if you will come and take me by the hand."

A Fervent Parting.

When General Knox, who stood nearest, approached him, he drew him to him with a sudden impulse and kissed him, and not a soldier among them all went away without an embrace from this man who was deemed cold and distant. After the parting they followed him in silence to Whitehall Ferry, and saw him take boat for his journey.

And then, standing before the congress at Annapolis to resign his commission, he added the crowning touch of simplicity to his just reputation as a man beyond others noble and sincere.

Resigns His Commission.

"I have now the honor of offering my sincere congratulations to congress," he said, as he stood amidst the august scene they had prepared for him, "and of presenting myself before them to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country."

"Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence—a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task, which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage

of Heaven.

"The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence and the assistance I have received from my countrymen increases with every review of the momentous contest.

I consider it my indispensable duty to close this last solemn act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping."

It was as if spoken on the morrow of the day upon which he accepted his commission; the same diffidence, the same trust in a power greater and higher than his own.

An Idol and a Hero.

The plaudits that had but just now filled his ears at every stage of his long journey from New York seemed utterly forgotten; he seemed not to know how his fellow countrymen had made of him an idol and a hero; his simplicity was once again his authentic badge of genuineness. He knew, it would seem, no other way in which to act.

A little child remembered afterwards how he had prayed at her father's house upon the eve of battle; how he had taken scripture out of Joshua, and had cried, "The Lord God of gods, the Lord God of gods, he knoweth, and Israel he shall know; if it be in rebellion, or if in transgression against the Lord (save us not this day)."

There was here the same note of solemnity and of self-forgetful devotion as if duty and honor were alike inevitable.

On Christmas eve, 1783, Washington was once more at Mount Vernon, to resume the life he loved more than victory and power.

He had a zest for the means and the labor of succeeding, but not for the mere content of success. He put the revolution behind him as he would have laid aside a book that was read; turned from it as quietly as he had turned from receiving the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown—interested in victory, not as a pageant and field of glory, but only as a means to an end.

"He looked to find very sweet satisfaction in the peace which war had earned, as sufficient a scope for his power, at home as in the field.

Once more he would be a Virginian, and join his strength to his neighbors in all the tasks of good citizenship.

He had seen nothing of the old familiar places since that far-away spring in the year 1775, when he had left his farming and his fox-hunting, amidst rumors of war, to attend the congress which was to send him to Cambridge. He had halted at Fredericksburg, indeed, with the Count de Rochambeau, two years ago, ere he followed his army from York to its posts upon the Hudson.

Mrs. Lewis, his sister, had returned one day from visiting a neighbor in the quiet town to look in astonishment upon an officer's horses and attendants, at her door, and had entered to find her beloved brother stretched upon his own bed within, sound asleep in his clothes, like a boy retired from hunting.

Takes His Mother to a Ball.

There had been a formal ball given, too, in celebration of the victory, before the French officers and the commander-in-chief left Fredericksburg to go northward again, and Washington had had the joy of entering the room in the face of the gay company with his aged mother on his arm, not a whit bent for all her seventy-four years, and as quiet as a queen at receiving the homage of her son's comrades in arms.

He had got his imperious spirit of command from her. A servant had told her that "Mars George" had put up at the tavern.

"Go and tell George to come here instantly," she had commanded, and he had come, masterful man though he was.

He had felt every old affection and every old allegiance renew itself as he saw former neighbors crowd around him; and that little glimpse of Virginia had refreshed him like a tonic—deeply, and as if it renewed his very nature, as only a silent man can be refreshed. But a few days in Fredericksburg and at Mount Vernon then had been only an incident of campaigning, only a grateful pause on a march.

Back to Private Life.

Now at last he had come back to keep his home and be a neighbor again, as he had not been these nine years.

It was not the same Virginia, nor even the same home and neighborhood he had gone from, that Washington came back to when the war was done.

He had left Mount Vernon in the care of Lund Washington, his nephew, while the war lasted, and had not forgotten amidst all his letter writing to send seasonable directions and maintain a constant oversight upon the management of his estate.

Rebukes His Nephew.

It was part of his genius to find time for everything, and Mount Vernon had suffered something less than the ordinary hazards and neglects of war.

It had suffered less upon one occasion, indeed, than its proud owner could have found it in his heart to wish.

In the spring of 1781 several British vessels had come pillaging within the Potomac, and the anxious Lund had regaled their officers with refreshments from Mount Vernon to buy them off from mischief. "It would have been a less painful circumstance to me," his uncompromising uncle had written him, "to have heard that, in consequence of your non-compliance with their request, they had burnt my house and laid the plantation in ruin. You ought to have considered yourself as my representative."

Kept though it was from harm, however, the place had suffered many things for lack of his personal care. There was some part of the task to be over again that had confronted him when he came to take possession of the old plantation with his bride after the neglects of the French war.

Finds Virginia a State.

But Virginia was more changed than Mount Vernon. He had left it a colony, at odds with a royal governor; he returned to find it a state, with Benjamin Harrison, that stout gentleman and good planter, for governor, by the free suffrage of his fellow Virginians.

There had been no radical break with the aristocratic traditions of the past. Mr. Harrison's handsome seat at Lower Brandon lay where the long reaches of the James marked the oldest regions of Virginia's life upon broad, half-feudal estates; where there were good wine and plate upon the table, and gentlemen kept old customs bright and honored in the observance.

A Great Change in Affairs.

But the face of affairs had greatly changed, nevertheless. The old generation of statesmen had passed away, almost with the colony, and a younger generation was in the saddle, notwithstanding a gray-haired figure here and there.

Richard Bland had died in the year of the Declaration; Peyton Randolph had not lived to see it.

Edmund Pendleton, after presiding over Virginia's making as a state, as chairman of her revolutionary committee of safety, was now withdrawn from active affairs to the bench, his fine figure marred by a fall from his horse, his old power as an advocate transmuted into the cooler talents of the judge.

Patrick Henry, the ardent leader of the Revolution, had been chosen the state's first governor, in the year of the Declaration of Independence; three years later Thomas Jefferson had succeeded him in office, the philosophical radical of times of change; the choice of Mr. Harrison had but completed the round of the new variety in affairs.

Men who, like Richard Henry Lee, had counseled revolution and the breaking of old bonds, were now in the things at the front of Virginia's business; and younger men, of a force and power of origination equal to his own, were pressing forward as if to carry a new generation to the stage which had known nothing but independence and a free field of statesmanship.

Among the rest, James Madison, only a little more than ten years out of college, but already done with serving his novitiate in the congress of the confederation, a publicist and leader in the old dominion at thirty-two.

Edmund Randolph, of the new generation of the commonwealth's great family of lawyers, like his forbears in gifts and spirit, was already received at thirty, into a place of influence among public men.

Marshall a War Veteran.

John Marshall, just turned of twenty-eight, but a veteran of the long war none the less, having been at the thick of the fighting, a lieutenant and a captain about the Virginia forces, from the time Duane was driven from Norfolk that day of Yorktown, was now that the duty was done, a lawyer in quiet Fauquier, drawing to himself the eyes of every man who had the perception to note qualities of force and leadership.

James Monroe had come out of the war at twenty-five to go at once into the public councils of his state, an equal among his elders. Young men came forward upon every side to take their part in the novel rush of affairs that followed upon the heels of revolution.

Royal Welcome for Washington.

Washington found himself no stranger in the new state, for all it had grown of a sudden so unlike that old community in which his own life had been formed. He found a very royal welcome awaiting him at his homecoming.

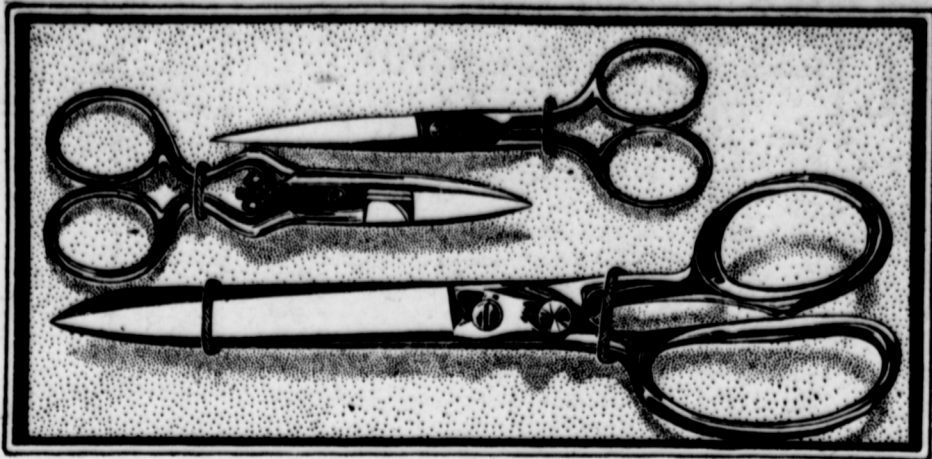
The old commonwealth loved a hero still as much as ever; was as loyal to him now as it had been in the far-away days of the French war, when Dinwiddie alone fretted against him; received him with every tribute of affection, offered him gifts, and loved him all the better for refusing them.

But he must have felt that a deep change had come upon his life, none the less, and even upon his relations with his old familiars and neighbors.

Most Famous Man of the Day.

He had gone away honored indeed, and marked for responsible services among his people—a Burgess as a matter of course, a notable citizen, whose force no man who knew him could fail to remark; but by no means accounted greatest, even among the men who gathered for the colony's business at Williamsburg; chosen only upon occasion for special services of action; no debater or statesman, so far as ordinary men could see; too reserved to be popular with the crowd, though it should like his frankness and taking address, and go out of its way to see him on horseback; a man for his neighbors, who could know him, not for the world, which he refused to court.

But the war had suddenly lifted



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him to the view of all mankind, and set him among the great captains of the world; had marked him a statesman in the midst of affairs—more a statesman than a soldier even, men must have thought who had read his letters or heard them read in congress, on the floor or in the committee rooms; had drawn to himself the admiration of the very men he had been fighting, the very nation whose dominion he had helped to cast off.

He had come home perhaps the most famous man of his day, and could not take up the old life where he had left it off, much as he wished to; was obliged, in spite of himself, to play a new part in affairs.

Befriended by Nature.

For a few weeks, indeed, after he had reached Mount Vernon, Nature herself assisted him to a little privacy, and real retirement.

The winter (1783-4) was an uncommonly severe one. Snow lay piled, all but impassable, upon the roads; frosts hardened all the country against travel; he could not get even to Fredericksburg to see his aged mother; and not many visitors, though they were his near neighbors, could reach him at Mount Vernon.

In Fancied Retirement.

"At length, my dear Marquis," he could write to Lafayette in his security, "I am become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac; and under the shadow of my own vine and my own fig tree, free from the bustle of a camp and the busy scenes of public life, I am solacing myself with those tranquil enjoyments of which the soldier, who is ever in pursuit of fame, the statesman, whose watchful days and sleepless nights are spent in devising schemes to promote the welfare of his own, perhaps the ruin of other countries, as if this globe was insufficient for us all, and the courtier, who is always watching the countenance of his prince, can have very little conception. I have not only retired from all public employments, but I am retiring within myself. . . . Envious of none, I am determined to be pleased with all; and this, my dear friend, being the order of my march, I will move gently down the stream of time until I sleep with my fathers."

The simple gentleman did not yet realize what the breaking up of the frosts would bring.

With the spring the whole life of the world seemed to come pouring in upon Washington.

Men of note everywhere pressed their correspondence upon him; no stranger visited America but thought first of Mount Vernon in planning where he should go and what he should see; new friends and old sat every day at his table; a year and a half had gone by since his homecoming before he could note in his diary (June 30, 1785): "Dined with only Mrs. Washington, which, I believe, is the first instance of it since my retirement from public life"—for some visitors had broken their way even through the winter roads.

All Roads Lead to Mount Vernon.

Authors sent him what they wrote; inventors submitted their ideas and models to him; everything that was being said, everything that was being done, seemed to find its way, if nowhere else, to Mount Vernon—till those who knew his occupations could speak of Washington, very justly, as "the focus of political intelligence for the new world."

He would not alter his way of living even in the face of such overwhelming interruptions.

Sticks to His Business.

His guests saw him for a little after dinner, and once and again, if might be, in the evening also; but he kept to his business throughout all the working hours of the day; was at his desk even before breakfast, and after breakfast was always early in the saddle and off to his farms.

Only at table did he play the host, lingering over the wine to give and call for toasts and relax in genial conversation, losing, as the months passed by, some of the deep gravity that had settled upon him in the camp, and showing once more an enjoying relish for "a pleasant story, an unaffected display of wit, or a burlesque description," as in the old days after hunt-

strangers in awe of him.

Strangers were often in awe of him. It did not encourage talk in those who had little to say to sit in the presence of a man who so looked his greatness in the very proportions of his strong figure even, and whose grave and steady eyes so challenged the significance of what was said.

Young people would leave off dancing and romping when he came into the room, and force him to withdraw, and peep at the fun from without the door, unobserved.

It was only among his intimates that he was suffered and taken to be the simple, straightforward, sympathizing man he was, exciting, not awe, but only a warm and affectionate allegiance. "The General with a few glasses of champagne, got quite merry," a young Englishman could report who had had the good luck to be introduced by Richard Henry Lee, "and, being with his intimate friends, laughed and talked a good deal."

Resumes His Old Life.

As much as he could, he resumed the old life, and the thoughts and pastimes that had gone with it.

Once more he became the familiar of his hounds at the kennels, and followed them as often as might be in the hunt at sunrise. He asked but one thing of a horse, as of old, "and that was to go along. He ridiculed the idea that he could be unhorsed, provided the animal kept on his legs."

The two little children, a tiny boy and a romping, mischievous lassie, not much bigger, whom he had adopted at Jack Custis' death-bed, took strong hold upon his heart, and grew slowly to an intimacy with him such as few ventured to claim any longer amidst those busy days in the guest-crowded house.

Lafayette's Word Picture.

It seemed to Lafayette a very engaging picture when he saw Washington and the little toddling boy together—"a very little gentleman with a feather in his hat, holding fast to one finger of the good general's remarkable hand, which (so large that hand!)" was all the tiny fellow could manage.

These children took Washington back more completely than anything else to the old days when he had brought his bride home with her own little ones. He felt those days come back, too, when he was on his horse in the open, going the round of good twelve miles and more that carried him to all the quarters of his plantation.

Again a Farmer.

Once more he was the thorough farmer, ransacking books, when men and his own observation failed him, to come at the best methods of cultivation. Once more he took daily account of the character of his slaves and servants, and of the progress of their work, talking with them when he could, and gaining a personal mastery over them.

Contracts for work he drew up with his own hand, with a minuteness and particularity which were sometimes whimsical and shot through with a gleam of grim humor.

He agreed with Philip Barter that if he would serve him faithfully as gardener and keep sober at all other times he would allow him "four dollars at Christmas, with which to be drunk four days and four nights; two dollars at Easter, to effect the same purpose; two dollars at Whitsuntide, to be drunk for two days; a dram in the morning, and a drink of grog at dinner, at noon," and the contract was drawn, signed, and witnessed with all formality.

A Thorough-Going Master.

Philip no doubt found short shrift of consideration from his thorough-going master if there was any drunkenness in the garden beyond the limit of the eight days nominated in the bond, and found the contract no jest in the end, for Washington had small patience and no soft words for a breach of agreement, whatever its kind.

He would help men in distress with a generosity and wise choice of means which few took the pains to exercise, but he had only sharp rebuke for carelessness or neglect or any slackness in the performance of a duty. Men who had cheated or

sought to impose upon him deemed him harsh and called him a hard master, so sharply did they smart after he had reckoned with them.

Washington exacted the uttermost farthing. But he spent it, with the other hand, to relieve genuine suffering and real want, though it were deserved and the fruit of a crying fault.

In his home dealings, as in everything else, his mind kept that trait by which men had been awed in the camp—that trick, as if of Fate, of letting every act come at its consequences and its full punishment or reward, as if he but presided at a process which was just Nature's own.

When he succored distress, he did it in pity, not in justice—not excusing fault, but giving leave to mercy. If he urged the government to pension and reward the soldiers of the war, who had only done their duty, he himself set an example.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Maupin Case

Promptly at the noon hour the Maupin case was called for trial and both sides announced ready.

About seventy men have been summoned from our neighboring county of Clark, and a large number of them were on hand and answered to the call of their names.

The hour at which we go to press will preclude any further mention of the case. It is supposed that it will take the entire week to try it.

A Love Feast

The biggest international fleet ever assembled is expected to gather at Hampton Roads in 1915 and cruise through the Panama Canal to San Francisco in response to invitations to foreign governments from the United States.

Court Day Dinner

The French Mission Circle will give a court day dinner next Monday, at McKee's Rink.

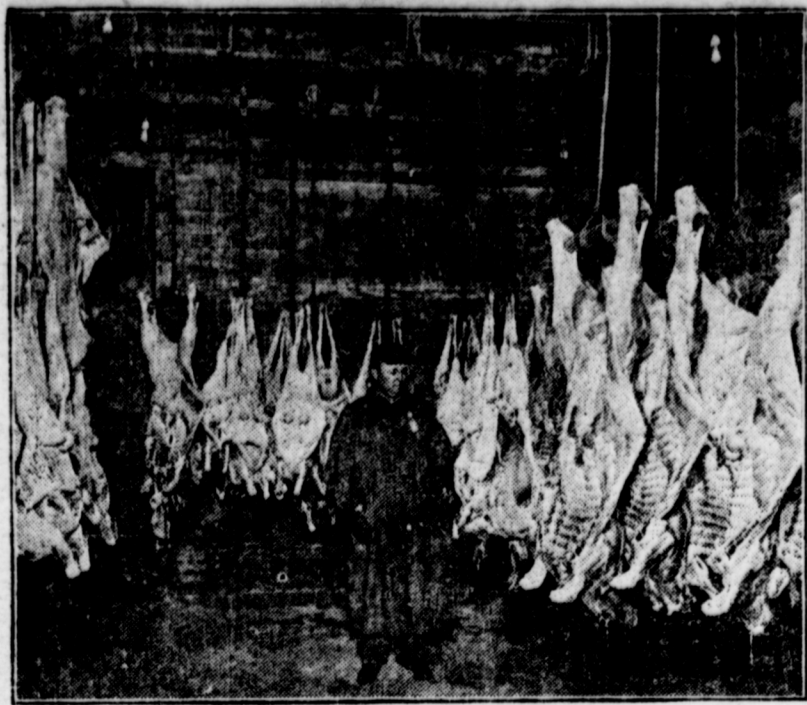
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Question of Local Versus Interstate Meat—Little Or No Inspection of Meats That Do Not Pass Interstate Commerce and Inspected By Federal Authorities

(By R. M. Allen, Head of Food and Drug Department, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Meat inspection is one of the chief pure food problems before the American people. Better inspection is needed of meat after it leaves the federal inspected abattoir, especially after it passes from the control of the federal government to the control of state and municipal authorities.

The question should be taken up from the standpoint of the needs of inspection, and not with respect to whether it will be more desirable to have local meats than interstate meats. Meat inspection has been well established in Europe for centuries past. The town of Aachen, in Germany, required its "special pig inspectors" to take oath as follows:

"You shall be pig inspector for foreigners as well as for native inhabitants and neither for love nor money, nor goods nor threats, nor from friendship nor enmity shall you declare otherwise, and as you find the pigs to be."

The application of this point is that inspection should not be directed so as to benefit one branch of the trade above the other, but to inspect all of the meats and allow all meat supplies equal opportunity in the market. Local meats, though, are in need of inspection to give them an equal chance before the consumer with federal inspected meats. The high cost of living demands both local and interstate meats.



A dirty local slaughter house.

The Pure Food Department of the Kentucky Experiment Station has been studying the local meat problem. Enough reports of diseased meats, insanitary slaughtering houses and stench from wasted offal has been accumulated to make, if published, even St. Clair's "Jungle" a tame piece of muckraking. It was found that the previous laws of the state and cities looked upon the slaughtering house as a hopeless nuisance and required it to be built away from the city, without sewerage, water, or inspection. The rule has been to kill any kind of an animal and get it out of the nuisance as soon as possible. Many animals, which the trade are afraid will not pass federal inspection, are killed by many local butchers. The chief means for disposing of the offal is in feeding to hogs. The infection from a diseased animal is passed on to infect another hog. This method of feeding hogs is probably one of the sources of hog cholera. Some of these hogs pass on for breeding and feeding. In most other instances, where not fed to hogs, the offal is scraped to the rear of the building to pollute surrounding air and streams. Such by-products of the animal are one of the chief sources of profit with the packer. Based on conservative estimates there is not less than \$2,000,000 worth of such waste going on in Kentucky every year, and which, if saved and rendered into tannage, would soon build and equip model abattoirs throughout the whole of the state.

In many instances honest butchers were found with model plants, and with an integrity which exercises a certain amount of lay inspection over the animal slaughtered. In one of the Kentucky towns the state and city laws against the location of slaughtering houses within the city limits is being advantageously violated. In this town two German butchers maintain very clean meat markets within a block of the leading hotel. The meat markets have well-equipped and very

clean slaughtering rooms at the rear, and slaughtering is conducted without odor or other nuisance. The fresh offal is hauled away after each killing. The example of these two plants shows that clean slaughtering is not necessarily a nuisance, and that it is best to locate the slaughtering house within the limits of the city, so as to secure not only an abundant water supply and sewerage facilities, but closer inspection on the part of both the officials and the consuming public.

Europe has found the municipal abattoir to be the remedy for local meat inspection. The plan is to erect one abattoir for the smaller cities and towns and more for the larger cities and towns, depending on the number of animals slaughtered. These abattoirs are either erected by the butchers through a joint stock company, or by the city itself. They are then declared to be the municipal abattoir, and all animals are required to be slaughtered therein. The abattoir is open to all who desire to slaughter

clean slaughtering rooms at the rear, and slaughtering is conducted without odor or other nuisance. The fresh offal is hauled away after each killing. The example of these two plants shows that clean slaughtering is not necessarily a nuisance, and that it is best to locate the slaughtering house within the limits of the city, so as to secure not only an abundant water supply and sewerage facilities, but closer inspection on the part of both the officials and the consuming public.



A cholera hog, killed for meat. Note the hemorrhages on the skin.

After making the investigations, Kentucky started out to prosecute the operators of insanitary shops, but found that the enforcement of the law in this direction only served to cause the expenditure of more money in unsatisfactory individual plants and made the work of sanitary abattoirs all the more difficult. The next step, therefore, was to study a system for local meat inspections which had been tried out in Germany, and in such American cities as Cleveland, Nashville and Paris, Texas. After working out plans of a plant for a city of from five to ten thousand, and a city from fifty to several hundred thousand inhabitants, and the draft for a model municipal meat ordinance, the work is now being directed towards securing the establishment of this only practical meat control method throughout Kentucky cities. Plans for both the plants and the ordinance can be had from the Food Department of the Experiment Station free of charge, together with an inspection and report upon any city's meat supply. The establishment of municipal abattoirs will not come about, however, until the consuming public recognizes the grave danger of diseased and uninspected meat, and recognizes that this can all be done out of the rendering of the offal, now a wasted nuisance around meat plants.

DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Oats Should Be Principal Stock Feed in Cotton Belt.

MOST PROFITABLE IN SOUTH

Plant Would Reduce Washing and Leaching to Minimum, Furnish Grazing and Add to Deficient Supply of Humus.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)
From October 1 to November 15, according to the latitude, is the best time to sow oats in the cotton belt. The oat crop should be made the principal stock feed grown in the cotton belt. The area in oats should be fully as large as that in corn, but let us not forget the facts that as a stock feed and cash crop, oats is one of the best crops that can be grown in the south.

The chief crops grown all over the cotton belt are cotton and corn. As an average for a ten-year period of 1900 to 1909 there was planted from 10 to 15 acres of corn for each acre of oats in the various cotton belt states. During the same time an average of the oat crop per acre was \$10.09, while the average value per acre of corn was \$11.02. Figuring the cost of growing an oat crop and a corn crop, we find that the oat crop was the most profitable. There are several important reasons why we should sow millions of acres of oats in the cotton belt. The oat crop would reduce washing and leaching to the minimum, furnish grazing, add to the deplorably deficient supply of humus, add to the always short supply of feed stuffs and supplement the money crop—cotton.

Of course, there are better winter cover crops than oats. Burr clover and crimson clover are the vetches, and in some cases some of the other winter cereals are better. We do not claim that oats alone or that oats and hairy vetch combined should be grown for the sole purpose of supplying a cover crop. However, in view of the fact that oats will grow on poor land poorly prepared, and it costs little to seed an acre, it is a good winter cover



Good Oat Crop.

crop for the many thousands of farmers who have not learned to grow winter legumes.

Two and one-half acres were planted in oats at the experiment station at Baton Rouge, La., for a grazing experiment on September 28. October 29 seven Poland China hogs, weighing in total 276 pounds, were put on this plot and were given no feed but the green oats during the winter. February 17 the pigs weighed a total of 568 pounds. There was an average gain of 37 pound per pig per day for 110 days. From October 29 to January 1 45 head of sheep were pastured on this same plot. Of this number, eight ewes and nine lambs were pastured continuously there after February 17, at which date the lambs averaged 68 days old and 35.5 pounds each. Allowing six cents per pound for the lambs, we have a return of \$13.40 per acre, plus the pasturage of the sheep not considered in the estimate.

The loss of humus in the soil results in the increasing of its power of storing up and properly supplying crops with water. Soils with a liberal supply of humus are capable of more effectively withstanding drought than similar soils with less humus. The oat crop fills the soil full of roots, and the stubble also adds much humus to the soil.

The oat grain is very valuable feed, especially for young animals, because of its moderately high protein content and the large amount of ash and mineral matter. Pound for pound, oats are not as valuable for feeding mature animals as corn, four pounds of corn being equal to about five pounds of oats. However, when we consider the cost of growing the two crops and the fact that feed is always scarce when the oat crop is harvested, we are forced to admit that every farmer in the cotton belt should grow oats.

In attempting to build up the worn-out cotton lands, we must depend very largely on the leguminous crops. Now the oat crop is harvested early enough to permit the growing of a leguminous crop. The leguminous crop may be plowed under or it may be used as feed, and the manure returned to the land. If we are going to build up our land and raise good stock, we must grow oat crops and follow with legume crops.

Oats are probably the best paying small grain crops that can be grown

over practically the entire cotton belt. The same soil that will produce one bale of cotton or 40 bushels of corn, per acre will produce 60 bushels of oats. At the average price that has prevailed for oats during the last five years, the 60 bushels will sell for from \$36 to \$40 and the straw, when baled, will often pay for growing the grain.

It is best to plant oats after corn and peas. Cut the corn stalks and pea vines into pieces with disk harrow. The disk harrow is the best possible implement in preparing the corn and pea fields for oats. The drill will clog in trashy ground and particularly when working in uncut stalks and pea vines. When the disk harrow is used before the land is broken, the drill runs freely and easily, thus depositing

HOW CAN I INCREASE THE YIELD AND QUALITY OF MY OATS?

- 1—Fan and Grade Seed.
- 2—Seed Early.
- 3—Early and Medium Varieties Best.
- 4—Better Prepared Seed Bed.
- 5—Drilling Better Than Broadcasting.
- 6—Treat Early Oats for Smut.
- 7—Always Sow Clover.
- 8—Save the Crop by Good Shocking and Stacking.

the seed evenly. After using the disk harrow to cut the corn stalks, plow the land deep, then disk and double disk, and harrow and cross harrow until every inch of the soil has been stirred and broken as fine as possible.

A mixture of 300 pounds of 16 per cent. of acid phosphate, 100 pounds of cotton seed meal, and 200 pounds of potash, followed in March with a top dressing of 50 to 75 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre is good fertilizer for oats on average soil.

The best variety for fall sowing in the south are Red Rust proof, the Apple and Bancroft are so nearly alike that no one can tell them apart if shown side by side. The Burt oat is for spring sowing.

The quantity of seed that is necessary to sow an acre of oats is variable. If sown early in the season or sown on very fertile soil a smaller quantity of seed may be used than if sown late or sown on poor land. If the crop is planted 25 per cent. less seed may be used than if the same crop were to be sown broadcast.

There are three methods commonly practiced of planting oats, namely: Sowing broadcast, open furrow and drilling. Drilling of the seed is to be preferred, since considerably less seed can be used if drilled by machine; the seeds are covered at a uniform depth and, come up, grow, and ripen uniformly, the small ridges made by the drill afford a slight degree of protection from the cold; and the yield from drilled oats is usually greater than that from broadcast oats. The seed saved, and the larger crops that usually result from drilled oats, will soon pay for a good drill on the farm.

It is well impossible to discuss oats in the cotton belt without discussing lespedeza, cow peas, soy beans and peanuts, as these crops are almost as much a counterpart of oats as the Siamese twin Ang was of his brother Chang.

As soon as all danger of frost is past, sow about one bushel of lespedeza right on top of the growing oats, and make no attempt to cover what ever. It is advisable to divide the bushel into two halves and sow them broadcast, first one-half over the land walking east and west and the other half walking north and south.

The oats will be ready to cut in May and June. At this time the lespedeza plants will be so small as to be hardly perceptible, though you can see whether you have a stand or not. Up to that time the oats have been taking the strength and water from the soil, but the first summer rain makes a difference. The weeds come with a rush and threaten to choke out the lespedeza plants.

At this time it is necessary to set the mower blade so high as not to touch the lespedeza and top the weeds once or twice.

The lespedeza begins to bloom in September and October, and is ready to harvest. It is best to cut when in bloom and all green.

Do not cut when wet from dew or rain. Mow in forenoon, windrow and cock in five or six feet high, 200 to 300 pounds to the cock and cover with lowells or eight-ounce duck covers about nine feet square. After about three days open out, air is needed, and haul to barn or stack. It is, of course, unnecessary to offer suggestions relative to the growing of cow peas, soy beans and peanuts after oats. The farmers of the cotton belt have had some little experience in growing these crops after oats.

The development of the diversified agriculture and the increasing of the acreage devoted to the oats and the leguminous crops will do much to hasten the day of independence on the cotton belt farms.

For the Indian Summer Weather



ONE of those pretty outer garments (made of brocaded crepe or charmeuse or other soft and supple fabric) of which so many styles are worn, is just the thing for wear during autumn.

Indian summer days are too warm for heavier wraps and too cool for none at all. The plain coats with tailored suits are always practical, but by way of variety and to be a little more dressed up a coat like that pictured here is a pleasant change.

The liking for mole-skin gray or "taupe" color as it is generally called—has brought out a great number of these coats developed in supple materials in taupe. In some of them the figures are in raised velvets. There are, of course, very rich and they are expensive.

Like so many of our fashionable outer garments, this coat is cut with a kimono sleeve. A heavy cord covered with the fabric is used for embellishing the coat and accentuating certain lines in it. They keep it shapely. Without them the coat would not hang well. As in the present styles it is the hanging and not the fitting which is of paramount importance, such cords, or something to take their place in providing weight, is necessary in making up the clinging and lightweight materials.

This little coat is provided with a plain sailor collar in the same material as the body of the coat. At the front fastening two shirred puffs are placed, one at each side. They are made by shirring two strips of the material, leaving a ruffle about a half inch wide at each side of the puff.

To protect both the coat and the neck of the wearer, a little plaiting of fine net is worn. The net is plain and knife-plaited. Nearly every garment to be worn during the coming season, including coats, plush and fur neckpieces, waists and dresses, is provided with a washable plaiting. Wo-

men will appreciate this, for furs become soiled or the dye in them rubs off and it is impossible to keep the neck clean without a protection of some sort.

Fine, washable laces are used for this purpose, especially in gowns, and are wired at the back to keep them upstanding.

This coat fastens with small hooks and eyes at the front. It slants away from the bust line.

The small hat worn with it is of brilliant corded silk in the same color. It has a drooping brim with puff of velvet about it. A Numidi feather in the natural color is mounted in rather eccentric fashion at the back. It may be placed at the front and be equally fashionable, for those who would like it better there.

A wreath of any velvet roses is placed about the crown, with velvet foliage. The corded silk is laid in plaits about the crown, and the raw edge turned under. The rose-wreath defines the line at which the crown and brim meet.

This hat is made on a lightweight buckram frame. It is one of the hats which the home milliner may undertake and accomplish successfully. A fabric like that in the coat, or matching it, may be used over the crown, instead of the corded silk.

As the weather grows colder this coat may be used by wearing a warm jacket under it and a fur or plush neckpiece with it. The hat is suitable for the entire season. It would be a pretty development to make a muff matching the hat, using the same velvet and silk, as there is a fancy for odd neckpieces worn with hats and muffs that match.

No one should face cold weather without a muff of some sort, or wait until the last moment to make one.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

PRETTY NECKWEAR ELDERLY WOMAN WILL APPRECIATE

A BIT of neckwear, especially suited to elderly women, will prove a pleasing gift to somebody's grandma. This Jabot is made of black taffeta silk and lace in a deep cream color. It is not as simple as most such pieces. Shaped pieces of



silk, cut double, and sewed together in a narrow seam, leaving an opening through which to turn them right side out. The edges at this opening are then carefully blind-stitched together. Older women appreciate fine sewing, and it pleases them to see painstaking work in the gifts they receive. The two triangular pieces, of silk prepared in this way are joined by a

narrow band of the silk about three inches long. This band supports the plaitings of fine net or all-over lace which is sewed to it. This ruffle is edged with a plaiting of lace at the bottom, made of edging three inches wide. The ruffle of all-over lace is a little less than six inches deep, and the lace plaiting is set on at the extreme edge making the jabot between eight and a half and nine inches in depth.

Shadow lace is selected for the jabot in either deep cream or butter-color. As a finishing touch the smallest rhinestone buttons, set in black enamel, are used on the lower points of the triangular pieces.

The combination of lace and black silk is not the only one in which this pretty surprise can be developed with pleasing results. The lavender and purple tones and certain shades of green and brown with cream or butter-colored lace make jabots suitable to older women and quite as effective as black and white.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Mending Corsets.

Often corsets, otherwise in good condition, will break at the hips. To make them as good as new, cut strips of featherbone about four inches long, finishing the ends the same as for collars, and stitch these over the broken steels. When a large steel is broken, double the featherbone to make it more durable.

Children's Coats.

Woolen ratine and velvet are combined in children's coats in different ways. One coat, of rich brown velvet, shows a belt and collars and cuffs—collar, buttons and belt of black velvet.

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Telephone 659 for all Editorial matters.—Grant E. Lilly, Editor
Tell your friends about our paper.

DIGNIFYING PERJURY

One of the most lamentable things that has occurred in the history of Kentucky, are the decisions of the state courts as well as the federal courts, in which they have held that the property of corporations, railroads, banks, etc., may be listed at a valuation for taxable purposes, at 70 per cent of its value. When you take into consideration that the constitution of the State of Kentucky requires property of all kinds, whether real estate, personal, notes or bonds, to be uniformly taxed, that is, taxed at a certain tax rate, the owners of real property, in order to have some show of justification for not listing it at its real value, claim that the owners of personal property, notes and bonds, especially the latter class, secrete them and escape taxation altogether on that class of property. They claim that for this reason, real estate should not be taxed at exceeding 70 per cent of its value.

Bank and railroad corporations, etc., claim that as farm property pays only on a 70 per cent valuation, that they should not be required to pay taxes on but 70 per cent of their property.

We do not believe that the owners of real estate as a rule undervalue their property to the extent named, nor do we believe that the owners of bonds and notes hide them to the extent named. We also admit that banks and corporations having well ascertained capital stock of a well ascertained value, all of which is a matter of record, could not if they desired to do so, escape giving in their property at its full value unless relieved by the courts.

The whole procedure is a stupendous blunder. If the owners of real estate do not fairly value it, they should be made to do so. If the owners of personal property, notes and bonds secrete them, they should be required to list them. But all of this is by the way, and is a mere inducement to what we wish to say.

Courts of justice are established by the constitution for the purpose of securing an enforcement of law, and dealing out justice to the rich and poor alike, and it is hard to conceive how the court can so far forget itself as to render a judgment which is based on fraud, perjury and false swearing. A maxim of equity is that "He who comes into court must come with clean hands". In the case of individuals and especially in

the smaller class of cases, the courts will go into conniption fits and throw a spasm if, perchance, some poor litigant comes into court and asks them to cancel a deed which he, for the purpose of evading his just debts, had made to some friend, which friend afterwards betrayed him and kept the property. The court refuses to grant him any relief and applies the above well known rule of equity and the litigant is promptly kicked out of court. But let the united forces of the banks of this state, and the united forces of the railroads of this state come into court and say "we want relief from taxation and want to list our dollars and our valuable bonds and stocks at 70 per cent of their cash value," and assign as a reason therefor that everybody else is lying as to the value of their property and impliedly admitting that they would lie too if their books did not damn them, the court will sit up and take notice and will read long records, will read ponderous briefs and listen to oral argument after oral argument, and then, after long and mature consideration of the case, will come in with a thing they call an "opinion and judgment", and sustain the contention of the said banks and railroad corporations, knowing full well that their judgments are unconscionable, based on no law, contrary to the constitution, and have nothing to sustain them except the stereotyped phrase "everybody is lying", and for that reason the plaintiff should be permitted to list its property at 70 per cent.

A notable instance of this kind has just occurred to the great shame and humiliation of all people who think well of themselves, their fellow men and their state. For shame that such an opinion should ever have been written!

Federal Judge Cochran, after keeping the voluminous record of the L & N Railroad and other railroad companies under consideration for many long months, finally delivered himself of an opinion that in our judgment is contemptible, degrading and highly detrimental to the state of Kentucky. Although he finds it to be a fact that the L & N Railroad has property which in his judgment is reasonably worth \$74,000,000.00 in round figures, he allows them to escape taxation on all of it except about \$22,000,000.00 and he assigns for his reasons therefor that the record discloses that property in Jefferson county and in Woodford county and probably in some other counties is listed at from 70 to 80 percent of its real cash value. Thus does he make the basis of his "equitable judgment" rendered in a forum of "good conscience," perjury and false swearing, if, indeed, property is so valued in said places. Instead of rebuking the railroad companies for making the corrupt practices referred to the basis for their bill in equity, he has actually sustained their claim and has written an opinion, fixing a rate of taxation which can have nothing for its basis except fraud and open violation of law.

But Judge Cochran is not to be so severely censured as a casual reader may think, because he is amply fortified by the opinion of our own court of appeals as well as the supreme courts of the United States, which said courts base their opinion on the same false idea, that because some men, or perhaps many men, violate the law in giving in their tax lists, that others are entitled to do the same.

These things are a curse to the state, lowers its manhood, encourages young men in the violation of law, encourages them to disregard the high moral principles of true manhood and encourages them to collect many men together in the wholesale disregard of the constitution and the laws of Kentucky. There is nothing that can have a more damnable influence against the integrity of the state, because it reaches every tax payer and his

family and blights his purity of thought and his nobility of action.

We believe that the great body of the people are honest and we refuse to believe that our farmers and business men are corruptly listing their property at 70 per cent of its real value. But even if this be true, a court of good conscience should not allow its judgments to rest on the dung hill of alleged fraud and corruption

PROPERLY NAMED

One of our young typos in setting an item about the protracted meeting to begin immediately after the dedication of the new Christian church, made it read that there would be a "practical" meeting. This is not as erroneous as it may seem, and in fact just the very thing that should happen. Let's have a practical meeting. Let's do the thing that will be of the greatest good to those who are in need of it. Let's get out into the highways and hedges and gather up the poor and make the service a real, living, vital thing, for the great good of this community. We have an intelligent, cultivated and a good people, but there is always room for good works. Richmond and Madison county are not an exception to the rule. The real value of religious training is the application of training to practical uses. Therefore, in the language of our young typo, let's have a practical meeting, and let it be protracted until everyone in the city has been spiritually benefitted.

Court Interrupted

This term of court has been considerably interrupted on the account of the inability of the regular Judge to be present. His father, Squire William Benton, of Waco, has been very sick, but we are glad to note at this time that he has shown some signs of improvement and it is earnestly hoped by his numerous friends, that he will be speedily restored to his health.

Wilmore To Have Newspaper

Messrs. Fitzhugh and May, of Wilmore, will shortly begin the publication of a newspaper in that city. Both are successful business men, Mr. Fitzhugh a well known merchant and Mr. May, cashier of the First National Bank. Wilmore is a growing, progressive town, and the ultimate success of the venture will not be questioned.

Saunders Named

Our friend J. N. Saunders was elected as a Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons, which was in session in Louisville last week. Mr. Saunders was an old C. U. boy and is well known in this community and we are delighted to see this additional honor come to him.

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SECOND ST.

Rev. Dr. Shive Chosen Moderator of Synod of Kentucky

The one hundred and twelfth annual meeting of the Synod of Kentucky convened in the Second Presbyterian Church in Lebanon, Tuesday evening.

The Rev. E. E. Smith, of Owensboro, the retiring Moderator, preached an eloquent sermon, and was followed by Rev. Robert S. Boyd, of Louisville.

At the close of the religious services, Rev. Mr. Smith called the body to order, and asked for nomination for Moderator. Rev. T. M. Hawes of the Highland Church, Louisville, nominated Rev. B. M. Shive, of Paris, who was elected by a rising vote.

The new Moderator was escorted to the pulpit by Rev. T. M. Hawes.

Rev. Cary F. Moore, of Cynthiana, was elected reading clerk.

Rev. S. O. Spencer, of Elizabethtown, is permanent clerk of the Synod.

Rev. Dr. L. H. Blanton, who has been Stated Clerk of the Synod for forty years, retired at the last meeting on account of feeble health. Rev. David M. Sweets, editor of the Christian Observer, was elected his successor.

About 200 delegates attended the meeting which included many of the most prominent ministers of the Southern Presbyterian Church in the State.

Hughes Wins

The Eighth District Internal Revenue Collectorship has at last been settled, and Judge John W. Hughes, of Harrodsburg wins the plum. Judge Hughes is a strong supporter of Congressman Owsley Stanley, for the Senatorial nomination.

We regret that our fellow townsmen Judge W. B. Smith, Mr. Jno. R. Gibson and Hon. J. Tevis Cobb lost out. All three of them are most excellent gentlemen and would have been an ornament to the office.

We do not know Judge Hughes personally, but he is highly commended by those who do know him. We hope that the Judge will open the doors and invite the boys in, because it was by their vote, work and influence that he secured the office.

We congratulate Judge Hughes.

The Lexington Tribune Suspends Publication

The Lexington Tribune, the afternoon daily, established last July by Mr. Thomas N. Owsley, has suspended publication. Mr. Owsley states as his reasons for so doing, the increasing demand for mechanical equipment, which he is unable to finance. The Tribune is a wide awake well edited paper, and Mr. Owsley is a journalist of ability, and we regret to see the paper discontinue.

Here is wishing all things good for his future endeavor.

The Hackett Case Affirmed

The case of Hackett vs. Hackett's Executors in Madison County was affirmed in the Court of Appeals last week. This was a suit to settle a partnership between Orin Hackett and B. C. Hackett, which existed many years ago. The Madison Circuit Court held that the case was barred by limitation, and the Court of Appeals took the same view.

Sanders Makes Address

J. N. Sanders of Stanford is fast winning the reputation of being the golden tongued orator of the state for Masonic addresses. He was the orator of the day at Glasgow at the 100th celebration of the Lodge there. Mr. Sanders is an old C. U. boy and our personal friend, and we are delighted to see him coming to the front.

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Better Mail Services

Four mails a day instead of two via the Louisville and Nashville railroad, between Louisville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, have been provided by the Postoffice Department on request of Representative Harvey Helm. Mid-day trains will have mail clerk service, while evening trains will carry pouches. Mr. Helm has had a new rural route established out of Paint Lick into Madison county. The present star route service and Postoffice at Kirksville and Silver Creek will not be disturbed.

Our aim is to please everybody and we will be delighted if you will call on us when in need of anything in our line. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 114t

Editor Pickels Honored

Gov. McCreary has announced a long list of delegates to the Rivers and Harbors Congress to meet at Washington, December 3-5, and among the list is the name of our brother editor, T. H. Pickels. Other editors who are honored are: Harry McCarty, Nicholasville; Carl C. Robins, Winchester; E. B. Senff, Mt. Sterling, and Woodson May, Somerset.

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BUSY BEE CASH STORE

They are all new, clean and up-to-date. Prices LOW for cash down.

Our Ladies Suit Parlor is crowded with the very newest things in Suits, Coats, Dresses, etc., for Ladies, Misses and children. If you are looking for anything new and pretty in Ladies Ready-To-Wear, don't fail to give this department a look before you buy. We can save you money.

We carry the "Queen Quality" Shoes for Ladies, the Wm. Kneeland fine Shoes for Men, the American Lady Corsets for Ladies, the celebrated Haws Hat for Men.

Thanking you for past patronage, and hoping to see you in our Big Store to buy your fall goods, we are,
Very Respectfully,

W. D. OLDHAM & CO.

L. R. BLANTON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Coal, Feed, Salt, Sand,

Lime, Cement

And All Kinds of Plaster Material

HAULING OF ALL KINDS

Telephone 85

151 E. Main St.

NEW GROCERY

I have opened a new Grocery on East Main street, near Soper's Mill, and am now ready for business. My stock is absolutely fresh and consists of everything carried in a first-class grocery. I also handle

Fresh and Cured Meats, Fruits,

Vegetables, Etc.

and pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for Country Produce.

Wearen Kennedy

153—PHONES—258

Prompt Delivery

East Main, near Collins



SYNOPSIS.

Cowboys of the Flying Heart ranch are heartbroken over the loss of their much-prized photograph by the defeat of their champion in a foot-race with the cook of the Centipede ranch. A house party is on at the Flying Heart. J. Wallingford Speed, cheer leader at Yale, and Culver Covington, inter-collegiate champion runner, are expected. Helen Blake, Speed's sweetheart, suggests to Jean Chapin, sister of the owner of the ranch, that she induce Covington, her lover, to win back the photograph. Helen declares that if Covington won't run, Speed will. The cowboys are hilarious over the prospect. Speed and his valet, Larry Glass, trainer at Yale, arrive. Helen Blake asks Speed, who has posed to her as an athlete, to race against the Centipede man. The cowboys join in the appeal to Wally, fearing that Helen will find him out. He consents. He insists, however, that he shall be entered as an unknown, figuring that Covington will arrive in time to take his place. Fresno, glee club singer from Stanford university and in love with Helen, tries to discredit Speed with the ladies and the cowboys. Speed and Glass put in the time they are supposed to be training playing cards in a secluded spot. The cowboys tell Glass it is up to him to see that Speed wins the race. Willie, the gunman, declares the trainer will go back east packed in ice. If Speed falls, a telegram comes from Covington saying he is in jail at Omaha for ten days. Glass in a panic forces Speed to begin training in earnest. The cowboys force Speed to eat in the training quarters and prepare him a diet of very rare meat. Miss Blake bakes a cake for Speed and is offended when Larry refuses to allow him to eat it. Covington arrives on crutches. He says he broke his toe in Omaha. Mrs. Keap, engaged to Covington and in love with Jack Chapin, exposes Speed to Helen, because Speed had failed to prevent Covington from joining the party.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"Will you marry me?" asked J. Wallingford Speed.

"The idea!" Miss Blake gasped.

"Will you?"

"Please don't speak that way. When a man cares for a woman, he doesn't deceive her—he tells her everything. You told me you were a great runner, and I believed you. I'll never believe you again. Of course, I shall behave to you in a perfectly friendly manner, but underneath the surface I shall be consumed with indignation." Miss Blake commenced to be consumed. "See! You don't acknowledge your perjury even now."

"What's the use? If I said I couldn't run, and then beat the cook, you'd believe I deceived you again. And suppose that I can't beat him?"

"Then I shall know they have told me the truth."

"And if, on the other hand, I should win"—Miss Blake's eyes fell—"Helen, would you marry me?" Speed started toward her, but she had fled out into the twilight.

Dusk was settling over stretches of purple land, and already the room was peopled by shadows. Work was over; there were sounds of cheerful preparations for supper; from the house came faint chords of laughter.

It was the hush that precedes the evening as it does the dawn; the hour of reverie, in which all music is sweet, and forgotten fancies arise to haunt.

Speed stood where the girl had left him, miserable, hopeless, helpless. And certainly his love was lost. He had stayed on in the stubborn superstitious belief that something would surely happen to relieve him from his predicament—fortune had never failed him before—and instead, every day, every incident, had served to involve him deeper. Now she knew! It was her golden heart that had held her true thus far, but could any devotion



"I Love You!" Wally Said.

survive the sight of humiliation such as he would suffer on the morrow? Already he heard the triumphant jeers of the Centipede henchmen, the angry clamor of the Flying Heart, the mocking laughter of his rival.

He groaned aloud. Forsooth, a broken toe! Of all the countless tens of thousands of toes in Christendom, the one he had hung his salvation upon had proven weaker than a reed. What cruel jest of Fate was this? If Fate had wished to break a toe why had she not selected, out of all the billions at her disposal, that of some other athlete than Culver Covington—even his own.

J. Wallingford Speed started suddenly and paled. He had remembered

that no one could force a crippled man to run.

"By Jove," he exclaimed, "I'll do it!"

He crossed quickly to the bunkhouse door and looked in. The room was empty. The supper-bell pealed out, and he heard the cow-men answer it. Now was the appointed moment; he might have no other. With cat-like tread he slipped into the sleeping-quarters, returning in a moment with a revolver. He stared thankfully at the weapon—better this than dishonor.

"Why didn't I think of it before? It's perfectly simple. I'll accidentally shoot myself—in the foot!"

But even as he gazed at the gun he saw that the muzzle was as large as a gopher-hole. A bullet of that size would sink a ship, he meditated in a panic; and as for his foot—what frightful execution it would work! But—it was better to lose a foot than a foot-race, under present conditions, so he began to unlace his shoe. Then realizing the value of circumstantial evidence, he paused. No! His disability must bear all the earmarks of an accident. He must guess the location of his smallest and least important toe, and trust the rest to his marksman-ship. Visions of blood-poisoning beset him, and when he pressed the muzzle against the point of his shoe his hand shook with such a palsy that he feared he might miss. He stole himself with the thought that other men had snuffed out life itself in this manner, then sat down upon the floor and cocked the weapon a second time. He wondered if the shock might, by any chance, numb him into unconsciousness. If so, he might bleed to death before assistance arrived. But he had nothing to do with that. The only question was, which foot. He regarded them both tenderly. They were nice feet, and had done him many favors. He loved every toe; they were almost like innocent children. It was a dastardly deed to take advantage of them thus, but—he advanced the revolver until it pressed firmly against the outside of his left foot, then closed his eyes, and called upon his courage. There came a great roaring in his ears.

How long he sat thus waiting for the explosion he did not know, but he opened his eyes at length to find the foot still intact, and the muzzle of the weapon pointing directly at his instep. He altered his aim hurriedly, when, without warning of any sort, a man's figure appeared silhouetted against the window.

The figure dropped noiselessly to the floor inside the room, and cried, in a strange voice:

"Lock those doors! Quick!"

Finding that it was no hallucination, Speed rose, calling out:

"Who are you?"

"Sh-h-h!" The stranger darted across the room and bolted both doors, while the other felt a chill of apprehension at these sinister precautions. He grasped his revolver firmly while his heart thumped. The fellow's appearance was anything but reassuring; he was swarthy and sun-browned, his clothes were ragged, his overalls were patched; instead of a coat, he wore a loosely flapping vest over a black sateen shirt, long since rusted out to a nondescript brown.

"I've been trying to get to you for a week," announced the mysterious visitor hoarsely.

"W-what do you want? Who are you?"

"I'm Skinner, cook for the Centipede."

"The man I race?"

"Not so loud." Skinner was straining for the faintest sound from the direction of the mess-house.

"I'll kill him!" exclaimed the Eastern lad. But the other forestalled a murder by running on, rapidly:

"Listen, now! Hump and I jobbed this gang last month; we're partners, see? He's got another race framed at Pocatello, and I want to make a get-away—"

"Yes! yes! y-you needn't stay here—on my account."

"Now don't let's take any chances to-morrow, see? We're both out for the coin. What do you want to do—win or lose?" Skinner jumped back to the door and listened.

"What?"

"Don't stall!" the stranger cried, impatiently. "Will I win or will you? What's it worth?" He clipped his words short, his eyes darted furtive glances here and there.

"Can I win?" gasped Speed.

"You can if there's enough in it for me. I'm broke, see? You bet five hundred, and we'll cut it two ways."

"I—I haven't that much with me."

"Borrow it. Don't be a boob. Meet me in Albuquerque Sunday, and we'll split there."

"Is that all I have to do?"

"Certainly. What's the matter with you, anyhow?" Skinner cast a suspicious glance at his companion.

"I—I guess I'm rattled—it's all so sudden."

"Of course you'll have to run fast enough so we don't tip off."

"How fast is that?"

"Oh, ten-four," carelessly. "That's what Humpy and I did."

"Ten and four-fifths—seconds?"

"Certainly. Don't kid me! They're liable to break in on us."

"Mr. Skinner, I—I can't run that fast. Fifteen is going some for me."

"What!" Skinner stared at his opponent strangely.

"That's right. I'm a lemon."

"Ain't you the Yale champ? The guy that goes under 'even time'?"

Wally shook his head. "I'm his chum. I couldn't catch a cramp."

The brown face of the Centipede sprinter split into a grin, his eyes gleamed. "Then I'll win," said he. "I'm the sucker, but I'll make good. Get your money down, and I'll split with you."

"No, no! Not you! Me! I must win!" Speed clutched his caller desperately.

"All right, I'll frame anything; but I can't run any slower than I did with Joe and make a live of it. They'd shoot us both."

"But there's a girl in this—a girl I love. It means more than mere life."

Skinner was plainly becoming nervous at the length of the interview.

"Couldn't you fall down?" inquired the younger man, timidly.

The cook laughed derisively. "I could fall down twice and beat you in fifteen." After an instant's thought:

"Say, there's one chance, if we don't run straight away. There's a corral out where we race; you insist on running around it, see? There's nothing in the articles about straightaways. That'll kid 'em on the time. If I get too far ahead, I'll fall down."

"But will you stay down? Till I catch up?"

"Sure! Leave it to me."

"You won't forget, or anything like that?"

"Certainly not. But no rough work."

Skinner vaulted lightly through the window, landing in the dirt outside without a sound. "Somebody coming," he whispered. "Understand: Merchants' Hotel, Albuquerque, noon, Sunday." And the next instant he had vanished into the dusk, leaving behind him a youth half hysterical with hope.

Out of the blackest gloom had come J. Wallingford Speed's deliverance, telling me about this foot-race. What in the deuce is the matter with you, anyhow? Why didn't you let me know?"

The girls drew closer, and Speed saw that Miss Blake was pale.

"I wouldn't have allowed it for a minute. Now, of course, I'm going to call it off."

"Oh, Jack, dear, you simply can't!" exclaimed his sister. "You've no idea the state the boys are in."

"They'll never let you, Chapin," supplemented Fresno.

The master laughed shortly. "They and he did not pause to consider the ethics involved. With light heart he hastened to replace the borrowed revolver in the bunk-room just as voices coming nearer betokened the arrival of his friends from the house. As he stepped out into the night he came upon Jack Chapin.

"Hello, Jack!" They shook hands, while the owner of the Flying Heart continued.

"I've just got in, and they've been won't, eh? Who is boss here, I'd like to know?"

"They've bet a lot of money. And you know how they feel about that phonograph."

"It's the most idiotic thing I ever heard of. Whatever possessed you, Wally? If the men make a row, I'll have to smuggle you and Glass over to the railroad to-night."

"I'm for that," came the voice of Larry.

"I suppose it's all my fault," Miss Blake began wretchedly, whereat the object of their general solicitude took on an aspect of valor.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Prophetic Retort.

The governor of Virginia, at a time when Washington as a mere youth ventured to remonstrate against the injustice of a certain decree, turned fiercely upon the young man and inquired:

"And who the dickens are you, sir?"

With a cold but courteous bow, the young Virginian, drawing himself up to his proud height, frigidly replied:

"Nobody in particular just now, but for the future, sir, somebody in general."

The haughty emphasis on the word general, it is said, sent a cold chill running up and down the governor's spine, which it required seven mint juleps and six bottles of port to relieve—Judge.

CONSERVATION OF GAME AND FISH

CONFISCATION OF NETS SAVE 3 AN ANNUAL YIELD OF 500,000 POUNDS OF FISH.

VALUE IS PLACED AT \$50,000

Department Collects Information—Each Net Taken Means Saving of 500 to 1,000 Pounds of Fish.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—In his first report to the general assembly since the department was created Executive Agent J. Q. Ward, of the game and fish commission, is preparing some figures to show what the conservation of game and fish means to the people of the state in food values, as well as in other ways. He collected information from every available source and has taken the statements of fishermen who have made a livelihood on the rivers as to what their catches amount to in a year. Their estimates of the yearly average yields of such nets as have been confiscated in the streams of Kentucky vary from 500 to 1,000 pounds each. Mr. Ward estimates approximately 1,000 nets were in use. This would yield an annual total of 500,000 pounds from the streams and at 10 cents a pound that would mean \$50,000.

New Charters Issued.

The articles of incorporation filed with Secretary of State Creelius follow:

Cumberland Real Estate Agency, Pineville; \$500. J. A. Whitaker, T. R. Ware and A. B. Gilbert.

The Mint Cola Sanitary Bottling Co., Lexington; \$10,000. J. M. Martin, C. S. Kirk and Sam Walton.

Boston Starter Co., Louisville; \$5,000. H. W. Batson, George A. Chrisman and Grady Cary. Automobile supplies.

Williamson Lumber Co., Lexington; \$50,000. John R. Williamson, Oliver R. Williamson and J. Ross Williamson.

Board of Missions of the Methodist Church South, Lexington; no capital. B. C. Horton, P. C. Eversole, C. A. Tague, Leonidas Robinson, R. F. Gordon, J. W. Gardner, C. B. Van Arsdell, J. M. McIntire and W. M. Cropper.

Cumberland and Development Co., Frankfort; \$100,000. T. P. Rogers, T. B. McGregor, John C. Rogers and C. G. Hanscorn.

Colored Chauffeurs' Club, Lexington; \$500. Louis Smith, Bush Mitchell, Jerome Tyler, Keen Ross, Lonna Ballenger, James Johnson, James Floyd, Phillip Jewett, Newton Thomas, Chas. H. Richardson, Carter Brown, Patrick Slaughter and Dudley Seals.

Restored to Citizenship.

Gov. McCreary restored to citizenship Will Johnson, of Pike county, who served a year and ten months for shooting and wounding and who is represented as having lived an upright life since his discharge; Willard Johnson, of Pike county, who served a year for breaking into a store house in 1906 when he was a mere lad, and who has since behaved properly; Walter Blackburn, a Ballard county youth, who served two years for forgery, and whose application was signed by Circuit Judge Bugg, the commonwealth's attorney, and all the county officials, and Robert Fee, of Harlan county, who served two years for robbery, and who has since conducted himself as a good citizen.

Children of Confederacy.

Stonewall Jackson Chapter, of the Children of the Confederacy, held its first meeting of the season at the home of Mr. E. G. Robinson, New York. There were reports of the philanthropic, social, educational and historical work done by the chapter, including the three scholarships supported in the South to aid the poor children in the mountains of Kentucky and Virginia. Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis president of the Society of Kentucky Women, attended the meeting.

Farmers' Institute Dates.

The following dates for County Farmers' Institutes have been assigned by Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman: Pine Mountain, Harlan county, and Lagrange, November 3 and 4; Pineville and Knottville, Daviess county, November 5 and 6; Barbourville and Seebree, November 7 and 8; Williamsburg, November 10 and 11.

Kentucky P. M.'s Named.

Kentucky postmasters were named as follows: Claymour, Todd county, J. W. Helesley, vice W. E. Tunstall, resigned; Columbus, Hickman county, L. Snell, vice E. E. Bowers, removed.

Must Pay City Taxes.

The B. F. McCormick Lumber Co., of Winchester, must pay to that city taxes for the past five years, as it is not a manufacturing institution exempted from taxation by ordinance. The reason given by the appellate court for arriving at this conclusion is that the company took over the business of the Reliance Manufacturing Co., and that when it began business it was not a new manufacturing institution located in the city, and did not comply with Section 170 of the constitution.

Crit Files Near Frankfort, Ky.

Gov. James Bennett McCreary, 75 years old, probably the oldest chief executive serving in any state, donned overalls, took a pick and worked on River road, near Frankfort.

Hundreds of men were busy repairing and building highways in every county of the state in pursuance to the Governor's proclamation. Women in many of the communities prepared barbecued dinners for the workers.

Hundreds of miles of highway were benefited without one cent of cost to the state or to taxpayers, save for the time of the volunteers.

The particular strip of road which engaged the personal attention of the Executive is the River road in Franklin county running along the bend of the Kentucky river from the Louisville & Nashville toll bridge, just across the river from Frankfort, around to the city limits on the South Side, where the Louisville pike leaves Second street. Since the St. Clair-street bridge, connecting the downtown section with South Frankfort, where the capitol is located, has been closed for repairs, Gov. McCreary has been riding between the mansion and the capitol in his brougham over the River road. The jolting he has received twice a day for more than a week has made him fully cognizant of the needs of that particular strip of road. At the last session of the City Council the county authorities were memorialized to have the road repaired, as all the traffic to and from the South Side now goes around that way.

Commissioner of Roads R. C. Terrell was on the River road, too, and County Road Engineer R. L. Wiley had a force of men there.

County Road Engineer Wiley worked hard to stimulate interest in the good roads days, and while the response has not been general, squads of citizens were out in various parts of the county.

Commissioner Terrell devoted part time to Franklin county and part to Trimble county, assisting in supervising the work there.

Visit Kentucky Mines.

A large party of Chicago and St. Louis coal consumers, who visited the Eastern Kentucky mines of the Consolidated Coal company on the Sandy Valley and Elkhorn, the Baltimore and Ohio subsidiary in that state passed through Cincinnati. The party came to Cincinnati over the Chesapeake & Ohio, connection from Sandy Valley road being made at Shelby, Ky.

The object of the trip was to show steel, gas and coke by-product manufacturers the Consolidated's 100,000-acre coal tract operations. In the near future it is expected that other holdings of that company, 200,000 acres in extent, will be placed on a producing basis. The Sandy Valley and Elkhorn will be extended to McRoberts, to which point the Louisville & Nashville has built, and other points in that vicinity.

At the present time the Sandy Valley road is handling a little over 1,000 tons of coal per day, or about 3,700,000 tons per year.

Will Form Forestry Clubs.

Boys' and Girls' Forestry Clubs similar in plan to the Corn and Canning Clubs, will be organized in Kentucky, under the joint auspices of the Forestry, Agricultural and Educational Departments, if a resolution adopted by the State Forestry Commission is carried out. The idea primarily is educational; but it is hoped it will eventuate in initiating a scheme of reforestation. If possible the plan is to be worked out through the schools. The club members are to plant nut and fruit trees, studying grafting, pruning, budding, spraying, and all the other practical features of tree culture. Their products are to be exhibited at the State Fair in competition for prizes. State Forester Barton will furnish the information to the clubs, and hickory, chestnut, pecan and walnut trees will be planted. The Commission approved the appointment as nurseryman of Joseph N. Zetter, who is in charge of the tree nursery at Louisville. Present at the meeting were Gov. McCreary, Commissioner of Agriculture Newman, Joseph Kastle, Director of the Experiment Station; Mrs. Mason Maury, of Louisville; W. H. Mackoy, of Covington, and Forester J. E. Barton.

Illinois Central Hearing.

The Illinois Central had a hearing before the State Board of Valuation and Assessment in regard to the 1913 assessment of the road. The assessment of the total capital was tentatively reduced \$2,000,000 from the 1912 assessment on account of the flood damage in Western Kentucky, making the tentative valuation \$25,000,000. Attorneys for the road contended, as they did last year, that the road has no franchise value in this state, the assessment of its tangible property, \$12,381,000 covering its full value; but they offered to pay \$1,000,000 franchise assessment. The board took no final action.

May Accept Assessment.

After raising a question as to the sufficiency of the notice of the hearing under the ruling of Judge Cochran in the tax suits in the Federal Court, attorneys for the Louisville & Nashville agreed to waive the thirty days' notice if the Board of Valuation and Assessment would postpone the hearing on the 1913 assessment until November 15. It is understood that the attorneys intimated that the road might be willing to pay on an assessment equal to the amount fixed by Judge Cochran.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 2

BALAK AND BALAAM.

LESSON TEXT—Numbers 22:1-6, 24:10-19. Read Numbers chs. 21-24. GOLDEN TEXT—"A double-minded man, unstable in all his ways." Jas. 1:8.

Following our last lesson the Israelites marched along the borders of the wilderness meeting with much opposition. In Num. 20 we are told of the death of Aaron. They met Arad (21:1-3) and overthrew him. Moving around Edom was a difficult process and the people became discouraged. Again they murmured against God and against Moses. Swift punishment followed in the form of fiery serpents, Num. 21:4-11. Confessing their sins Moses interceded on their behalf and the look at a brazen serpent suggested to them the necessary attitude of faith towards God. After sundry wanderings, the dwelling among the Amorites and the overthrow of sundry tribes, we come to their encounter with Balak. As they journeyed the report of their victories preceded them and Balak sought to protect himself against these strange "people come out of Egypt," by other means than that of war, for, said he, "they are covering the face of the earth." See Ex. 15:15.

Little Known About Balaam.

Here Balaam appears upon the scene. Little is known about him. He evidently had a knowledge of Jehovah and yet was a sorcerer or spiritist, dealing with evil spirits, and was, probably, a Midianite.

I. The Call to Curse, Ch. 22:1-6. There are six personal pronouns in verse; Balak sought to fight his way, to save his own face. He feared those whom God blessed. The world today hates those whom God blesses. Had Balak been wise he would have cast in his lot with Israel and not have miserably perished in battle along with his unwilling tool, Balaam. (See Num. 31:8, Josh. 13:32.)

Balaam at first refused Balak's invitation (v. 13), but Balak sends more exalted messengers and greater offers of honor and rewards, promising him honor in the kingdom if he would but curse Israel (v. 17). Balaam again returns word that this is impossible (v. 18) for he cannot go beyond the word of Jehovah, not that he was in sympathy with that word at all, but he was conscious of Jehovah's power.

II. A Challenge by the way, Ch. 22:22-35. The angel of Jehovah, as the agent of his anger, interposed to save Balaam from himself. Lust had so blinded his eyes that even an ass saw more clearly than he. God rebuked him and those who trafficked with evil spirits in order to produce results are mocked by the fact that a dumb ass found voice and spoke. Finally, after repeating his conditional permission that he was to speak only the word Jehovah was to give him, he is permitted to proceed with the "princes of Balak."

Balaam a Prophet.

III. The changeless message, Ch. 24. Read carefully the intervening chapters. In them we have the account of Balaam meeting Balak and of his brief but wonderful prophecy concerning Israel. Balaam gives us a wonderful description of one who is a prophet (24:16). He (1) "heareth the words of God," (2) "knoweth the knowledge of the most high," (3) "seeth the vision of the Almighty." Verse 17 is a wonderful prophecy of the Lord Jesus, who is "a star," for he "lighteth every man who cometh into the world." (See also 2 Pet. 1:19.) He is called "a sceptre" because of his kingly sway (see Lk. 1:32, 33, Heb. 1:8). From the context we read how once his lips were opened he declared a wonderful prophecy concerning these whom Balak considered his enemies and with prophetic eye he sees the coming glory of Israel. Balak's anger is kindled, and he seeks to drive Balaam away, but each time there comes forth from his lips one of these unwelcome prophecies. These marvelous prophecies which fell from Balaam's lips, as an instrument, taught that this entire under world of evil is under control of Jehovah and its curses upon his people are important. He may even compel unwilling instruments, if needful, to become agents for the accomplishment of his purposes. Balaam's sad end strikingly illustrates the fact that a man may admire the ideal of righteousness and the beauty of holiness and yet failing to yield his own life to those principles fall utterly in the consummation of his life and his influence. He taught Israel to sin.

The Golden Text. It would almost seem that James must have had Balaam in mind when he wrote these words. Double-minded means "two-minded" and unstable means that we lack foundation, are "not fastened down." James is speaking of the lack of wisdom which may be supplied by asking him who gives liberally, but admonishes us to ask in faith, "nothing wavering." This is a picture of all men who, knowing God, yet deny his power, and for the greed of gain refuse to yield to his claim and so fall in the realization of their true selves.

RUFUS STONE

Announces For Mayor On Citizens League Ticket.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Rufus Stone a candidate for Mayor of the city of Richmond, on the Citizens League ticket. Mr. Stone has filed his petition, signed by the requisite number of voters and is making a strong and aggressive campaign. He is a well known and prominent contractor of our city, and a splendid business man. If elected he pledges a strictly business administration, and promises to eliminate all extravagance of management. He earnestly solicits the votes of all good citizens. adv

Colonel Edgar Dead

Prof. Edgar, who at one time conducted a school in this city, died at Paris, last Saturday October 18th, and was buried at that place the following Monday.

Prof. Edgar is well remembered here because of his modesty and his fine attainments as a teacher, and his many friends regret to hear of his death.

Civil Service Examination

The next examination for those desiring to take positions in the Internal Revenue service will be held in the city of Danville, February 7.

What's the use of taking an examination under the present "snivel service"? Let the bars down, or the great, grand and glorious Democratic party will go to the diminution bowwows.

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f

The Chicago Medical Society recently urged the railroads of the country to adopt a universal rule to require all employees to abstain from using alcoholic beverages on duty or off duty.

When you want first-class groceries call up Covington, Thorpe & Co., 72 and 144. 11-1f

FOR SALE—Baled Rye Straw. John R. Gibson. 38-1f

STATE NORMAL
RICHMOND, KY.
A Training School for Teachers
Courses leading to Elementary, Intermediate and Life State Certificates. Valid in all Public Schools of Kentucky. Special Courses in Art, Music, and Physical Education. Tuition Free to Applicants. The spacious dining hall, new model school building, practice school, department of agriculture, a well equipped gymnasium. Nonsectarian. First Term begins September 9. Second Term November 15. Third Term January 17. Fourth Term April 1. Summer School opens June 10. Catalogue Free.
J. G. CRABBE, President.

Great Devotion

Aunt Dina says:

"You know dat I love ma husband. I sho' am awful fond of dat man, and so I called our baby a name to show how much my love is fo' its father. I named it—'Truly Thine Own.'"

Notes From the Secretary of Madison County Poultry Association

On last Saturday, October 18th at 2 p. m. several of the poultry fanciers and others so interested met at the McKee rink to re-organize the association and arrange for the next annual show. Mr. Harry Morgan was elected President, Walter Q. Park, Secretary, A. D. Miller, Treasurer, G. W. Deatherage, Mrs. Jno. R. Gibson and Karl Park were elected Madison County Vice Presidents, A. C. Hill, Vice President from Lincoln Co., F. H. Gordon, Vice President, Fayette Co., Brown Buford, Vice President, Jessamine Co. So it can be seen that while a Madison County organization, other counties are interested and have joined us, looking to us for the leadership. Making our show the one of this part of the state, so we can readily see what that means to the county. Also we want all home merchants, advertisers and etc. to liberally show their colors of loyalty and not be out done by any other parties than local.

We want more stockholders, this is going to be a money making proposition. We want more association members, as there will be special premiums for, which none but members can compete, one of the membership advantages. Already to date we have at least twenty Madison County stockholders. We propose to get the catalogue out extra early, which will mean much to the advertisers. Let Madison come on and prove herself worthy of the leadership.

W. Q. PARK.

The central west has been in the grasp of a severe cold wave, and snow has fallen in many of the states. The eastern coast has also been visited by severe storms. Snow fell in Georgia, which was the earliest on record, and the thermometer dropped from 70 to 30 degrees.

We are looking for new business and want you to try us when in need of good goods. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

Fox Hunters

The Fox Hunters who have been meeting in Clark county at Oil Springs, have had a very enjoyable meeting. After the races the prizes for the best dogs were announced as follows: First prize to R. H. Crook, on Puss; second J. L. Kanatzer, Millie; third J. S. Linsey, Winchester; fourth J. D. Chenault, Richmond, Bess; fifth, William Burgess, Richmond, Sport; sixth, Bonny Stone, Lexington, Mag. The judges of the derby were Joe Smith, Lexington Alex Parrish, Reuben Tudor and Jasper Maupin, Richmond, and C. L. Huls, Winchester. William Huls, manager of Oil Springs, was master of the hounds.

Shackelford Elected

Judge W. R. Shackelford and R. R. Burnam have been in attendance at the meeting of the Grand Masonic Lodge in Louisville. Judge Shackelford was elected Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. This is a good selection, and we doubt not that Judge Shackelford will perform the duties of the office very efficiently and with credit to himself and this community. We congratulate him on his preferment.

Mrs. Sanders Dead

Mrs. Hattie Sanders, age about thirty-seven years, died at the home of her husband, E. L. Sanders in Nicholasville, last Saturday. She had been a patient but uncomplaining sufferer for several years with that dread disease, consumption.

Besides a husband, two sons, one sister, Mrs. William Jenkins of this county and two brothers, John Taylor of Commisky, Ind. and Leslie Taylor of this city, survive her.

The deceased was related to the well and favorably known Taylor family of this county being a daughter of the late William Taylor. Her aged mother was at the bedside during her illness and death.

Funeral services were conducted from her late home by Eld. W. S. Irwin, of the Christian church.

The remains were interred in Maple Grove cemetery at Nicholasville.

Gets Game

The editor of this paper having long passed the age of drafting, desires war for several reasons. In the first place, Mexico needs a licking; second, a licking would be a good thing for Mexico; third, a licking for Mexico would be a good thing for us; fourth, we need more territory, and a slice off the north end of Mexico, the best part of the country, could be utilized to advantage after the greasers had been killed off; fifth, the Democrats need a pension list—a lot of soldiers who would stand up to the rack and vote the Democrat ticket and vote 'er straight and ask no questions about qualifications. There are other reasons why we ought to have war with Mexico, but these are the principal ones.—Kansas Palladium

A large number of large rifle bullets, hidden nearly fifty years ago to prevent them from falling into the hands of Union troops, were discovered Saturday by workmen remodeling the house at the corner of Second and Bruce Streets in Lexington. The bullets were found lying upon the lathing and under the floor of one of the front rooms on the second floor and have been eagerly sought as souvenirs by the old residents of Lexington. The bullets are of the type used during the civil war, with conical nose. Fixed ammunition had at that time taken place of the old powder horn, powder and ball being wrapped in paper cartridges which answered as gunwads.

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40-4t

Remember when you come to town and want seed that Covington, Thorpe & Co. handle the best that can be bought and will sell them worth the money. Come and see us at 232 West Main street. 11-1f

President Wilson sent his first veto to Congress last Thursday. He disapproved the resolutions to reinstate a rejected West Point cadet.

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